

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## POSTPONE MEAT SEIZURE CASES.

Decision in the matter of meat cargoes held up by the British government, and which packers want released or paid for, is still postponed. It was expected that this week would see the beginning of a settlement, but news comes of further delay. Sensational newspaper reports attribute this delay to a request of the packers. The latter chafe at the delay and growing losses. This latest postponement is at the request of vessel owners and others.

The resignation of Secretary Bryan has led to speculation as to a possible change of attitude of our State Department, which might take a more decided stand in the interest of American exporters. Advices from Washington, however, are that the resignation of Mr. Bryan will have no effect in this regard.

Cable reports from London on Monday were that the prize court hearing of the cases affecting the cargoes of American meat on the steamships Fridland, Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, Kim and Alfred Nobel was postponed for three weeks at the request of counsel for the owners of the vessels and the Scandinavian consignees of the cargos. The government made it clear the delay was granted on assurance that the British authorities were not responsible.

Representatives of Chicago packers stated they were not a party to the request for a delay, and were anxious to have the matter go to trial. Representatives of detained American-owned cargoes are becoming restless and complain at the government's delay in settling demurrage claims. These claims on released ships with the possible exception of cotton cargoes, which the government expects to purchase, will, however, have to go to prize court for settlement.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF S. J. DUNHAM.

S. J. Dunham, of the Davidson Commission Company, Chicago, died suddenly on Thursday evening, at his home in Chicago. Funeral services will be held today, Saturday. The news comes as a surprise and shock to the trade, in which Mr. Dunham was one of the best-known veterans. He was an authority on the fertilizer markets and other phases of the packinghouse and allied trades, and had been closely identified with the industry and with the Chicago Board of Trade for many years.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

## WAR NEEDS RULE AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE Drought Affects Production and Army Takes Most of Meat

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This letter from the National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia was much mutilated in passing through the hands of the government's war censor there, who cut out at least half of it. The censored matter undoubtedly referred to the handling of war meat supplies for the allied armies, and the influences on meat conditions of the practical seizure by the Imperial Government of the meat supplies of that country.)

Brisbane, Queensland, May 11.

The prospects for the stock industry of Australia, and therefore for the meat trade, have been greatly improved by the fall of rain over a large part of the Commonwealth, especially in some localities where the position was becoming serious. It is impossible to say yet what the loss of stock through the drought will be, but in parts it will be heavy. This means a reduction in the available meat supply, and will further tend to continue the high prices for stock and meat. There are parts which have not been relieved, and the position in those places is critical for the stock owners. One feature of the dry spell was the failure of ewes to lamb, thus preventing an increase in sheep supplies.

Uncertainty with regard to freights has hampered some of the meat plants in New South Wales, but most of the plants in Queensland have continued to operate. Most of the meat exported went to Great Britain, and practically all of it under purchase on behalf of the Imperial Government, through the various State governments. This applied also to New Zealand, where similar arrangements exist to insure meat for the Imperial Government. The numbers of ordinary liners taking freight outside of the Imperial Government's requirements is small, only half a dozen vessels sailing in April.

## Centralizing Meat Inspection in Australia.

The meat inspection work in Australia is carried out by the Federal Government in the case of export meat. The States have their own system for domestic consumption. As the Federal Government has not yet set up a full system of inspection, the work is carried out by State officers.

The State of Victoria recently informed the Federal authorities that they regarded their system as unsatisfactory, and were prepared to hand over the whole of the inspection work for Victoria to the Federal Government.

The latter approves, and it is probable that this will be the first move towards centralizing the inspection of meat in the hands of the National Government. In this country there is a tremendous amount of overlapping between Federal and State administrations, and it will take a long time to remove it.

Mr. Sidney Kidman, the cattle king, has just been on a tour through Australia, and drew a rather pessimistic picture of the conditions, relieved by some rains that had fallen after he passed through. He said that he would be pleased if his losses in this "little drought" did not exceed 30,000 head. But if rain did not soon fall he would probably lose another 30,000.

Mr. Kidman held the firm opinion that cattle must go up in price. He said he was buying all he could lay his hands on. In Queensland, he said, where cattle were being eagerly bought up for export, he had sold 10,500 head for delivery at Brisbane within three months.

Mr. Kidman also expressed himself regarding horses. Australia, he said, was the greatest horse country in the world. For the last fifteen years the Imperial Government had been taking about 15,000 head out of the country every year, but recently the demand had risen to between 40,000 and 50,000 head.

## New Meat Plants and War Meat Orders.

The work of erecting meat plants in the Northern Territory, there to deal with horned stock that formerly came to the Southern States, is proceeding by Vestey Brothers. In that remote part of the Commonwealth wages are high, and a demand was recently made to the Arbitration Court for a very high rate. The firm proposes to import goods and sell them at cost price, so as to reduce the cost of living.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken, at the request of the South African Government, to purchase a large quantity of tinned meats. The Indian Government is also securing tinned meat from Australia. The War Office recently asked for tenders for preserved meats for immediate delivery.

In New Zealand it is expected that refrigerated space will be short until June. It is stated that there are a million and a half carcasses of mutton awaiting shipment from the Dominion.

The government recently made purchases

of meat on behalf of the Imperial Government to the value of a million sterling. The prices offered have given satisfaction to the trade, but the difficulty in clearing the stores has led to the cessation of killing sheep by some of the works and the slowing down of others. A good deal of relief is expected at an early date, however.

The Wellington (New Zealand) Farmers' Meat Company is increasing its capital to provide more storage accommodation at its Waingawa works. Authority has been given by the shareholders to proceed with the proposed new works at Oroua, and a proposal is on foot to erect another works in North Canterbury.

The new abattoirs at Sydney, New South Wales, which cost a very large sum of money and are a government concern, have been opened.

It is proposed to enlarge the Corio meat works in Victoria.

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[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-seventh in a series of articles from the National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have straightened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

#### INSPECTING FARM-KILLED MEAT.

New York City recently adopted new and stringent regulations covering the inspection and sale of country-dressed meat in the city. This action was taken at the request of the trade handling such products, who desired to protect themselves and insure proper regulation. On this subject the New York Health Department says in last week's bulletin:

For some time past the Department of Health has been grappling with the problem presented by the shipment to this city of farm-killed meat in a condition unfit for consumption. The markets where this meat is sold are under inspection, and unwholesome meat is occasionally found and condemned, but owing to the small force engaged in the work, it is adequately performed, and much of the product is consumed without previous inspection.

Whenever a diseased carcass is found, the dealer is prosecuted, and the dealers have protested against this, arguing that they had no means of knowing the condition of the material delivered to or sold by them. This is undoubtedly true, for certain diseases in animals do not always show on the surface, and can therefore be detected only by one who knows how to examine a carcass properly. It was evident that a comprehensive system of inspection by competent veterinarians would be required to meet the situation, and how to administer and finance this presented considerable difficulty.

After several conferences participated in by the merchants affected, representatives of the Department of Health and of the Board of Aldermen, it was decided to inaugurate a system of inspection to be performed by veterinarians qualified in post-mortem examinations, the cost of the system to be met by assessments upon the firms selling the class of goods in question. An ordinance on these lines was accordingly drafted and presented to the Board of Aldermen. This provides for qualified inspections by a veterinarian of the Department of Health, the issuance of a suitable certificate, and the payment by the owner of the carcass inspected of five cents for each certificate. The bill was passed by the Board of Aldermen on May 11 and signed by the Mayor on May 18, 1915.

#### DEATH OF H. P. DARLINGTON.

Henry P. Darlington, head of the hide and leather departments of Armour & Company and affiliated enterprises, died suddenly at Chicago on Tuesday afternoon, June 8. He had just returned to the clubhouse from a round of golf on the links of the Midlothian Club at Chicago in company with Archibald Valentine, also of the Armour staff. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He had seemed in perfect health up to the moment he was stricken.

The death of Harry Darlington, as he was familiarly known in the trade, came as a sudden shock. Though 67 years of age, he had the appearance and displayed the energy and vitality of a much younger man. He was one of the high-ranking veterans of the Armour staff, and one of those on whom the most dependence was placed. Though in late years he had confined himself pretty closely to certain departments affiliated with hides, glue, etc., yet he had been in absolute charge of the entire by-products business of the company at one time, and was a typical all-round packinghouse man.

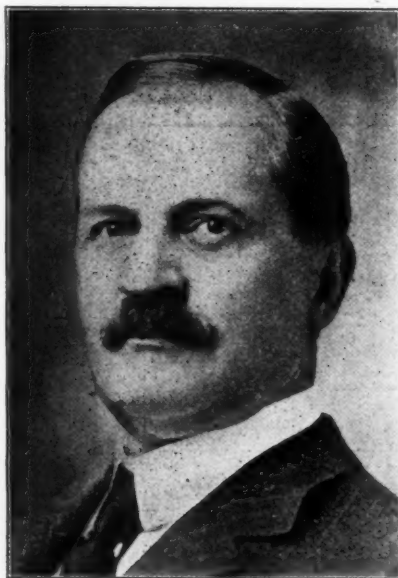


Photo courtesy of Harry Raphael.

#### THE LATE HENRY P. DARLINGTON.

Born in Philadelphia in 1847, H. P. Darlington went to Chicago in 1873 and there connected himself with P. D. Armour and his interests. Few people knew that he was a veteran of the civil war, so young was he in appearance.

He was a modest man, the soul of geniality and suavity, a man who made friends everywhere and yet was a keen trader and a forceful business executive. His phenomenal ability for absorbing work, for handling detail, without showing any sign of carrying a burden, may have given outsiders an estimate of his place in the Armour scheme of things short of the facts. He was a powerful and compelling figure in his field, more so than may have been realized.

Mr. Darlington began his career in Chicago as representative of the old Philadelphia packing firm of Washington Butcher and Company. The venture proved unprofitable and Mr. Darlington accepted a position with Philip D. Armour, as head of the hide department, in 1882, thirty-three years ago, from which he

rose steadily until he became a member of the board of directors of Armour & Company, and president of the Armour Leather Works.

Mr. Darlington was responsible for the starting of the Armour Glue Works, and through it the development of quite a number of the Armour by-products, including sandpaper, gelatine, curled hair, soaps, etc. He suggested to Armour & Company the first formula for the making of pepsin, having "got it down East," as he expressed it.

From the first Mr. Darlington was one of the right-hand men of Philip D. Armour, and in the old days the desk he occupied in the old Washington street office was in the same room, alongside that of Mr. Armour.

He was one of the most congenial and lovable of men, and in business always considerate of his fellow employees, and out of business a most happy companion. "One of the greatest difficulties peculiar to growing old in a business," remarked Mr. Darlington recently, "is that of keeping an open mind as the years roll on. We must not underestimate the abilities of these younger men. We must not turn a deaf ear to their suggestions, nor undervalue the new ideas which they import into the business. The world has turned round many times since we were boys, and these younger men will sometimes be found to be closer to the controlling spirit of the times than we have any idea of. They should not be expected to start in where we did thirty years ago, but rather encouraged to begin where we leave off."

He leaves a widow and two daughters. Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon at the family home on Lake Park avenue. Armour plants and offices were closed at noon, and there was a big attendance of the staff and of the trade at large at the services.

#### WRAPPED MEATS IN MISSOURI.

It is a violation of the Missouri food laws to sell wrapped meats at gross weights, according to an opinion given the Interstate Grocer by State Food Commissioner F. H. Fricke last week.

There is a reservation in this opinion, however, and that is that it is a violation of the law only when a ham or a side of bacon is stamped or marked with the weight upon it, and then does not weigh what it is marked or stamped without the wrappings. In other words, net weight must be stated.

For illustration, if a packer sells a retail grocer or butcher a ham marked 10 pounds, say, and it only weighs 9½ pounds after the paper or canvas has been removed, the packer then can be prosecuted under the food laws of the State. Missouri has no net weight law, and therefore packers are not obliged to mark the weight on the package.

This question arose from the fact that several grocers complained that packers were refusing to sell hams and bacon unwrapped, thus compelling the dealers to pay meat prices for outside wrappings. The Interstate Grocer investigated the charge that the packers would not sell unwrapped hams and bacon to dealers, and was told by representatives of these concerns in St. Louis that this was not true, but that they had instructed their salesmen to recommend the purchase of wrapped meats in summer, as they could not guarantee the plain goods during the hot months.

## FRESH PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS TRADE

### How a Market Was Found for Many "Killing Products"

By H. B. Bogg, Armour & Company, Chicago.

(Continued from last week.)

**[EDITOR'S NOTE.]**—This interesting and entertaining article, written by a well-known Armour executive for "Armco," the Armour salesman's magazine, shows how packers have not only performed a great public service in the development and distribution of fresh by-products of the packinghouse, but have contributed in a very large way to the conservation of the food resources of the United States and to the education of the general public as to what makes good eating.]

#### A Prominent Fresh Meat Customer.

One figure who loomed large in this early development of the pork tenderloin business was Joe Kerr of New York, who came up here to Chicago each winter and spent the winter months bargaining for pork tenderloins, to be shipped East during the cold weather. These tenderloins he subjected to a freezing process on arrival, if they were not already sufficiently frozen from exposure to the weather, and disposed of them through the New York trade during the spring and early summer.

I was in charge of the Chicago wholesale market at that time, and these tenderloins were sold to him at from 6 cents per pound up. This man was a good Armour customer for a period of eight or ten years, which gives some indication of the slow development of the fresh meat business throughout the East during the decade of the eighties.

This low average of fresh meat prices during that period may likewise be attributed to the slowness of development of mechanical refrigeration as applied to the packing industry, inadequacy of refrigerator cars, and meager branch house distributive facilities. The abundance and cheapness of fresh meat products at Chicago at any season made little difference in the price of food in Toledo, Pittsburgh or New York.

#### A Study Into "Killing Products."

There was no such commercial certainty about the disposal of pork cuts and "killing products" as we now have through refrigerator cars and branch houses. The New York branch house, which was the first on our list, was opened as early as 1884, the year in which Mr. J. Ogden Armour entered the business. The Albany house followed in 1885 and others were added, until in 1890 we had a total of forty branches, and a systematized plan of operation which had been inaugurated in 1889—the year in which Mr. Philip D. Armour, Jr., was admitted to partnership.

By 1890 the high development of refrigeration, the extensive use to which the refrigerator car was being put and the gradually increasing number of Armour branch houses, gave such impetus to the fresh meat end of the packing business, that increased importance began to be attached to it and more attention than ever before began to be devoted to the proper disposition of such fresh meat products as had theretofore found no profitable market.

Greater attention was given to the packing of these products in commercial form and such trade as was immediately at hand began to be catered to with closer attention than ever before. This was only a beginning, however, and for any overstock or any character of goods which were found to be unsalable, we always found easy refuge in the tank; in fact, the tank, during those days,

was one of our best and at the same time one of the most unprofitable customers Armour & Company had.

#### Agitation for Better Chilling Facilities.

But tests were constantly being figured on such items as were disposed of in the tank, and values compared with such market prices as were found to exist. The purpose of this was to arrive at a basis from which to figure prices to be charged upon the market.

The immense advantage of finding a market for these killing products soon became manifest to us who were in close touch with the situation and special chilling facilities were recommended for this work on a much more extensive scale.

But when we arrived at this point, we found that our troubles had only begun. It was by no means an easy matter to convince those in authority who had spent their lives and been educated in the barrel pork end of the industry, that these fresh and highly perishable odds and ends were worth the pains which we recommended should be devoted to them.

The additional facilities which we recommended were to cost \$6,000. They consisted principally of a chill room back of the wholesale market, which would enable us to departmentize "killing products" in competition with our more convenient but less profitable customer, the tank. But Mr. Philip D. Armour, Jr., to whom we addressed such arguments, at that time was not easily convinced. We carried on a regular campaign of education and created sentiment in favor of this proposition until we finally, in 1895, induced Mr. Armour to approve of this expenditure.

#### How the New Chill Room Was Used.

Some of the present-day packinghouse men and branch house managers, who are interested in appropriations, have been known to feel at times that our executives hold the purse strings too tight for comfort. From observation, I can testify that the troubles they tell about would pass as refreshing diversions compared to some of the exertions we found necessary in the older days to pry loose an appropriation for an expenditure of this character.

It is not to be supposed that all of the unsold products could be handled through this chill room when we did get it. It did, however, give us a place in which to chill and hold products for a day or two, or until such time as they could be presented and sold to the trade. At the same time we started a record book showing the production of each and every item that at any time found its way to the tanks, and had an arrangement with the superintendents' department to determine what items, and the quantities of each, were to go to the tank.

Of course, it was our ambition to develop the business to such an extent that the tank would not be a factor at all in our distribution. While it has taken a great many years to accomplish this, we are safe in saying today that, except under unusual conditions, no product of this sort is produced but what has a well-defined market value and can be disposed of.

The later development of freezers aided us in this direction, and it is now possible to carry from season to season, such articles as are at times unsalable, but which eventually can be carried to seasonable times and marketed.

#### Kidneys Furnished the First Problem.

I recall that pork kidneys was one of the first items of which we endeavored to market our total output after our new chill rooms had been provided. In our zeal to make a showing and turn our whole output of kidneys to good account, we quickly found ourselves up against the uncomfortable fact that the output of pork kidneys each day was going to outdistance the demand by considerably more than a thousand pounds.

There was some pretty lively skirmishing to find a market for this accumulating supply, but work as we might, there seemed no immediate prospects of relieving ourselves of the ever increasing stock. We accumulated about 110,000 pounds in the freezers, and it began to look seriously as though we had overstepped ourselves and would have to carry the stock indefinitely.

This was the situation in 1897 when the Yukon goldfields excitement developed to its highest, and a Macedonian cry was heard from Alaska for food to supply the gold prospectors. The Chicago wholesale market, needless to say, was very susceptible to the calls of the hungry about that time. The opportunity was eagerly seized upon to dispose of our surplus stock. The hundred thousand pounds of frozen kidneys were quickly canned and sent on their way.

Brains is another of the products that worried us not a little. There was but a trifling local demand for hog brains and the greater part of the total production of our killing beds was being deliberately sacrificed for lack of sufficient demand.

Specialized selling efforts and intensive education of the butcher trade were resorted to, with the result that we gradually got quite a little headway in the sale of hog brains at a price of 2 cents per pound. This was a distinct triumph and served as a stimulus to still greater things. We talked the matter over and figured that we ought to be able to bring the public to a similar appreciation of the food value of sheep brains. This involved another campaign of salesmanship and education.

To illustrate the intensity of our determination to market these sheep brains, I might mention that we began selling them by the can, each can containing from seventy to a hundred pounds, all for 35 cents. The principal market for these at the time was through peddlers, who came and got them, bringing their own cans. The result of this was that the largest cans in Chicago were brought into requisition by the peddlers and the manufacture of bigger cans was speedily stimulated.

#### Peddlers Got Rich on Sweetbreads.

This brought about the necessity of changing from a can basis to a pound basis in the sale of sheep brains. I recall very distinctly the vehement protest of a one-armed peddler—an Irish character about the yards—when we announced our intention to make this change, although the price we were endeavoring to get was only one-half cent a pound.

(Continued on page 28.)



# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

## TANKAGE AND FERTILIZER MAKING.

A packer in the Northwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give us some information on the following subject, either in the pages of your paper or direct? What is the approximate process to which packinghouse dried tankage is submitted to make complete agricultural fertilizer? What principal ingredients are added, and what is the need of these ingredients?

When your tankage comes out of the press it is put through a dryer and the moisture evaporated. It usually contains about 50 per cent. moisture, sometimes more. After going through the dryer it is sold either as ground or unground tankage.

Some of the larger packers make their own commercial fertilizer, but aside from them the bulk of the commercial fertilizer has been produced by the "mixers," manufacturers who devote themselves exclusively to the making of complete fertilizers for the agriculturist. To compete with them the packer must have an expert skilled in this special line.

The commercial fertilizer manufacturer buys packinghouse material for the ammonia and bone phosphate it contains. No. 1 tankage contains 9 to 10 per cent. ammonia, 10 to 14 per cent. bone phosphate, besides grease and moisture. No. 2 tankage contains 4 to 8 per cent. ammonia and 25 to 40 per cent. bone phosphate, the latter being due to the fact that it is made chiefly from bones. Concentrated tankage contains 15 to 16 per cent. ammonia. Blood contains 16 to 17 per cent. ammonia; hoof meal, 12 to 13 per cent. ammonia; raw bone meal, 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia and 55 per cent. bone phosphate.

"Commercial" fertilizers embody a number of formulas for different localities, soils and crops, to manufacture which on a paying basis means some outlay for experienced management, plant and equipment. To the ammonia and bone phosphate contained in packinghouse tankage must be added potash—muriate or sulphate—or kainit, the latter being cheapest.

An analysis of a general fertilizer for wheat, oats, beans, peas, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc., shows: nitrogen, about 3 per cent.; ammonia, 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash sulphate, 4 to 5 per cent.; potash monoxide, about 3 per cent. The agricultural value of a commercial fertilizer is determined by soil, crop and climatic requirements, fertilizers being proportioned accordingly as regards nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the three essential constituents.

If packinghouse tankage contains the house production of blood and "stick" the percentage of ammonia will be considerably increased, which must be taken into consideration in the manufacture of the various commercial fertilizers.

Formulas depend upon what the fertilizer is intended for. Ordinary crops require kainit or muriate; tobacco requires sulphate, and so on. To manufacture commercial fertilizer requires the superintendence of an expert, who must be not only a fertilizer manufacturer, but a chemist also. An analysis of a commercial fertilizer for the culture of hops, tobacco, potatoes, celery, asparagus, corn, oats, turnips, fruits, cucumbers, grapes, buckwheat, tomatoes, carrots, onions, etc., made of dissolved bone meal and dried blood, with potash in the form of sulphate, shows: nitrogen 4 to 5 per cent.; ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; total phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; available phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; water soluble phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent.; potash sulphate, 12 to 15 per cent.; potash K<sub>2</sub>O, 7 to 8 per cent.

Commercial fertilizers should be compounded to act as foods, not as stimulants, to get the best results, and to obtain this desideratum requires a knowledge of crops to be

promoted, soil to be treated and climatic conditions understood.

The manufacture of commercial fertilizers is a "definite" proposition. You should hire an expert in that line.

## BOLOGNA SAUSAGE IN BAGS.

An Eastern sausagemaker asks this question in a recent letter:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would like to have you give me some information about making bologna sausage for hot climate trade, using cloth bags. Can you do this?

Bologna style sausage in bags, paraffined, is made as follows: Cured beef cheekmeat, 30 lbs.; cured beef caps, 50 lbs.; cured tongue trimmings, 50 lbs.; cured beef headmeat, 50 lbs.; cut fat, 10 lbs. This product is not smoked unless fresh meats are used; then smoke two hours to warm through and "cure." Cook two hours at 160 degs. Fahr. If cured meats are used, figure salt, sugar and saltpeter in seasoning accordingly. "Dry" cure is figured in this formula.

When dipping this or any paraffined products, heat the wax to 200 to 210 degs. Fahr. and hold the bologna in for 15 seconds. Take out, drain a few seconds, then give another quick immersion—just in and out.

Filler and seasoning for the above formula is as follows: Flour, ½ lb.; allspice, ¼ lb.; coriander, ¼ lb.; black pepper, 1 lb.; salt, 6 lbs.; saltpeter, 2 ozs.; sugar, ¼ lb. Use no water. Amalgamate the mass thoroughly.

## WAR TEACHES MOTOR TRUCK VALUES.

"The great work of American motor trucks in the European countries at war has stimulated domestic sales immeasurably," says Sales Manager G. C. Frey of the Kissel-Kar. "The saving of time and money, to say nothing of human life itself, by the use of power-driven vehicles, could not be more tellingly exemplified and more effectively driven home. Business men have taken to applying this wonderful lesson in efficiency to their own haulage problems, and the result is an increasing study everywhere of the comparative utility of motors and horses."

## STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

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### MORE MISINTERPRETATION

Reference has been made to the wave of  
mistaken newspaper comment and criticism  
of the packers originating through a false  
newspaper report from Washington that  
American meat packers might refuse to fur-  
nish Great Britain with meat supplies be-  
cause of the action of that government in  
holding up neutral meat cargoes shipped  
abroad by us. This is only one illustration  
of the bias of mind of the American news-  
paper man which causes him to twist every  
item of news against the packer where his  
ingenuity can accomplish such an effect.

For instance, this week news comes from  
London of the further postponement of cases  
before British trial courts affecting the  
seized meat cargoes. The London cables  
state the facts correctly, that the postpone-  
ment was granted at the request of vessel  
owners and consignees abroad. But Wash-  
ington dispatches put a different color on  
the matter, both dispatch and headlines de-  
claring that the packers asked for the delay.  
The insinuation is that after complaining of  
delay, the packers themselves are responsible  
for further postponement.

As a matter of fact the packers have pro-  
tested against this delay, as it is a further  
hardship on them. For many months mil-  
lions of dollars worth of perishable products  
have been spoiling in ships' holds and on  
British docks, awaiting the unravelling of  
British red tape. But it is an easy matter  
for the hostile newspaper writer to so twist  
the facts as to put the packer in the worst  
possible light before the public.

There are newspapers which recognize that  
this sort of thing has reached its limit. The  
Christian Science Monitor of Boston, recog-  
nized as an able and up-to-date newspaper  
despite its somewhat misleading name, says  
that "it must be obvious to the great ma-  
jority of those who mistakenly believe them-  
selves obliged to read it that much of the  
so-called news thrust upon their attention  
in these days is utterly undependable and  
harmful."

It refers to the "bogus newsmongers" at  
Washington who sent out this story about  
the packers' boycott of Europe, and says  
that "the United States government, so far  
as it might do so with regard for its dignity,  
has repudiated this nonsense." Referring  
specifically to the story about the packers  
this newspaper says:

"Of course, this story could not have been  
invented by anybody who had the faintest  
conception of the discretion and judgment  
that dominate the management of a great  
modern industry. Only dense ignorance of  
ordinary commercial methods could have led  
anybody to give credence to such a state-  
ment. The United States would probably  
be more alarmed than England if it discov-  
ered that it had nursed and was harboring  
and protecting a monopoly that felt privi-  
leged to assert itself in any such manner.  
But, as a matter of fact, the falsity was so  
glaring that it received little attention at  
home or abroad."

It is unfortunate that the public is unable  
to discriminate between the work of these  
false newsmongers and the results of truth-  
ful reporting. But when supposedly reputa-  
ble newspapers open their columns to every-  
thing which "reads well," whether truth or  
canard, the public cannot be blamed for the  
impressions it obtains.

### BUTCHERS THEN AND NOW

The national convention of the retail  
butchers of the United States meets at San  
Francisco in August. Coming in connection  
with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, great  
plans are being made for the butchers' gath-  
ering there. Indeed, the exposition is the ex-  
cuse for taking the convention so far from  
the center of membership, which is chiefly in  
the East and Middle West.

The exposition authorities are doing their  
best to make the occasion attractive for the  
trade. They are even going to have a  
Butchers' Day celebration on August 9. Their  
plans for this day, as set forth in the an-  
nouncements of their press department, are  
interesting, almost amusing.

Of course, their point of view is different  
from that of the meat retailer of the East,  
and then it is necessary to add all possible  
picturesque touches to a carnival celebration.  
The butchers' parade which is planned, with  
its red shirts, high boots and cowboy and  
cowgirl features, may be "in the atmosphere"  
for California butchers, but it will seem  
quite foreign to the shopkeeper of the effete  
East.

That veteran butcher of San Francisco  
who is to appear in the parade attired as he  
has been every working day for 25 years, in  
a regulation silk hat, will only dimly recall  
trade traditions to younger Eastern retailers.  
Old-time New Yorkers remember the splen-  
did figure of the Manhattan butcher of that  
day, presiding over his shop in high hat and  
doeskin trousers, low collar and white string  
tie, looking more like a clergyman than a  
meat cutter.

But such a figure disappeared from Eastern  
trade circles long, long ago, and many  
younger tradesmen never even heard of him.  
Perhaps, inspired by the enthusiasm of the  
moment, Secretary Hornidge of the New  
York State Association may deck himself in  
the old regalia of his shop days on the East  
Side of New York City. But, if he does, a  
good many of his younger compatriots will  
have to have the significance of the function  
explained to them.

The California butchers and the exposition  
authorities are hoping for a big attendance  
of meat men at the butchers' convention and  
celebration in August. They will do their  
best to make the occasion interesting and  
attractive. It will be a trip well worth while  
for those who can afford it. Recalling the  
traditions of the good old days will do no  
harm; indeed, there may be profit in their  
study by the younger generation. There are  
those who believe the shop butcher of today  
should be something more than a meat cut-  
ter, and that a study of some old-time stand-  
ards might be of general benefit. The suc-  
cessful butcher today has got to know all  
there is to know about the business.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the Philadelphia Rendering Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged by fire.

The plant of the Bay State Leather Company, Woburn, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

T. J. Davis and others propose opening a co-operative packing plant at New Richmond, Wis.

The Albert Lea Packing Company, Albert Lea, Minn., is about to build an addition to its plant.

The new branch of the Cudahy Packing Company at Poydras and Howard streets, New Orleans, La., has been opened.

The Union Seed & Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Ga., have let a contract for the erection of seedhouses to cost \$10,000.

It is reported that a corporation is being organized for the purpose of establishing and operating a packing plant at Huntsville, Ala.

B. B. Harvey, A. P. Herron, G. G. Harvey and others are the incorporators of the Valley Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn. Capital stock, \$50,000.

C. L. Probst and W. W. West have organized the Lynchburg Fertilizer & Reduction Company, Lynchburg, Va., and will build a fertilizer factory and rendering plant.

The Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Company, Jefferson, Ga., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. J. Murphy, J. S. Echols and J. N. Hollder.

The Hughes-Curry Packing Company, Anderson, Ind., to conduct a meat packing business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Charles S. Hughes, C. E. Curry and E. W. Hughes.

W. F. Garth and Clarendon Davis, of Huntsville, Ala.; W. M. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. D. Jones, of Trenton, N. J., and C. W. Olsen, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are planning the organization of a \$50,000 company to build a meat packing plant.

The Kirke Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 to manufacture alkalies, chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. The incorporators are: G. Kirkegaard, 123 Lenox

Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., I. R. A. Konigsberg and A. M. Baeder.

### APRIL OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of April (the last month for which the reports are complete for the entire country), as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 362,788 lbs. colored and 11,287,140 lbs. uncolored, or a total of 11,649,928 lbs. This was nearly two million pounds in excess of the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past sixteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1914	14,840,359
February	13,182,040
March	12,310,554
April	9,834,604
May	8,482,377
June	8,090,333
July	8,556,359
August	9,221,302
September	13,280,489
October	12,882,916
November	13,689,911
December	15,084,043
January, 1915	13,100,819
February	12,325,326
March	13,369,314
April	11,649,928

### MAY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of May, 1915, was 7,357,587 lbs. uncolored and 218,827 lbs. colored, a total of 7,576,414 lbs., or nearly two million pounds more than a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,364,636 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1914	5,589,303
June	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831
April	7,831,205
May	7,576,414

### REDUCES COTTONSEED FREIGHTS.

Cottonseed rates on the Southern Pacific lines are "both discriminatory and excessive," according to the Louisiana Railroad Commission following an investigation of the basis for the Washington Oil Company's application for a substantial reduction in these rates and a readjustment upon a mileage basis. The commission's order details the tariff charges that the Southern Pacific is authorized to make on cottonseed and cottonseed products after August 15.

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN MAY.

Official reports of receipts of meat animals at eight chief packing points during the month of May indicate increased supplies of cattle and hogs and decreased marketing of sheep and lambs. Though cattle supplies were deficient earlier in the year, market and feed conditions resulted in more generous shipments, and in May receipts at eight points were 72,000 head in excess of the same month a year ago. For the year to June 1 receipts at these markets were but 37,000 in excess of a year ago.

Hog marketing at these eight markets for May was a quarter of a million head greater than last year, while for the five months the excess over last year was a million and three-quarter head. Mutton receipts continued markedly deficient. For May receipts of sheep and lambs at eight markets were 230,000 head less than for May of last year, while for the five months the shortage was 1,150,000 head. These figures may explain recent high mutton prices.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at eight points for May, with totals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	170,139	51,070	566,521	213,371
Kansas City	97,808	4,280	212,434	136,098
Omaha	84,268	*	245,226	62,836
St. Louis	54,241	*	200,606	55,680
St. Joseph	28,046	1,280	130,412	59,405
Sioux City	29,090	1,164	141,640	6,946
St. Paul	32,058	13,111	181,743	8,772
Fort Worth	85,495	9,686	36,422	115,268

Tl. May, '15	581,145	80,591	1,724,004	658,376
Tl. May, '14	509,008	75,775	1,484,723	890,508

For the five months of the year to date the synopsis of receipts is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	829,107	203,713	3,315,314	1,322,964
Kansas City	573,795	19,483	1,180,890	719,802
Omaha	427,783	*	1,375,517	929,282
St. Louis	291,597	*	1,262,003	229,855
St. Joseph	155,570	10,368	735,223	428,494
Sioux City	190,754	5,397	836,730	95,989
St. Paul	172,877	49,270	1,002,098	177,440
Fort Worth	305,377	41,771	209,718	215,359

Tl. 5 mos., '15	2,946,860	330,002	9,917,483	4,119,195
Tl. 5 mos., '14	2,909,690	340,452	8,137,266	5,264,631

Slaughter reports at eight points for May are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	138,140	51,049	500,560	194,321
Kansas City	59,458	3,819	171,335	11,618
Omaha	62,270	*	195,368	53,651
St. Louis	40,798	*	140,436	50,254
St. Joseph	21,432	1,069	116,833	38,017
Sioux City	17,769	1,049	98,158	6,824
St. Paul	10,354	10,742	127,747	4,790
Fort Worth	40,761	1,375	32,973	46,339

Tl. May, '15	391,002	60,103	1,381,439	405,814
Tl. May, '14	294,899	61,780	1,244,364	703,185

Slaughters for five months ending May, 1915:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	670,513	199,943	2,898,970	1,182,448
Kansas City	294,705	20,694	978,831	545,082
Omaha	267,386	*	1,065,517	717,074
St. Louis	228,098	*	708,990	212,316
St. Joseph	96,040	6,383	637,228	326,103
Sioux City	98,762	5,087	550,474	82,792
St. Paul	67,529	42,631	652,858	26,053
Fort Worth	154,900	11,033	182,151	112,034

Tl. 5 mos., '15	1,877,933	285,771	7,674,989	3,203,902
Tl. 5 mos., '14	1,663,025	278,971	6,313,668	4,014,705

\*Calves not separately reported.

### WANT A GOOD POSITION?

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.

**TANKWATER**  
There's money in it for others and there's money in it for you. Save yourself all trouble by using the



**ZAREMBA PATENT  
EVAPORATOR**  
Built for Long Life, Hard Service  
and No Worry to its owner.  
**ZAREMBA CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.**

**P**ACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

**Hartford City Paper Company**

**- Hartford City, Indiana**



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Steady—Trading Light—Hog Values Maintained — Stocks Large — Exports Moderate.**

The past week in the provision market has been again a very quiet one, with trading showing very little interest, and the market has fluctuated narrowly. The influences have not been enough one side or the other to cause any change from the previous level of values. Outside interest in the market is still very small. The situation is a very quiet one in many respects and not suggestive of any immediate change although a good deal of attention is being directed to the continued liberal movement of hogs in addition to the very big stock of product on hand.

The monthly statement of the stocks of product at the five principal packing points, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, South Omaha and Saint Joseph, on June 1, compared with the preceding month and the preceding year follow:

	June 1, 1915.	May 1, 1915.	June 1, 1914.
Mess Pork, bbls....	77,351	76,334	24,636
Other Pork, bbls....	69,087	75,074	69,819
P. S. Lard, tes....	219,416	152,044	152,657
Other Lard, tes....	50,202	59,185	32,203
S. F. Hams, lbs....	80,632,298	92,300,321	61,848,596
S. P. Sd'd Hams, lbs	38,530,999	39,003,525	23,235,315
S. P. Picnics, lbs....	23,522,024	27,956,847	9,965,275
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	26,048,871	26,099,273	19,010,036
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,919,710	2,313,705	1,740,334
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	55,794,378	52,259,592	15,482,615
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs	2,789,056	1,465,933	4,588,265
S. Clear Sides, lbs.	2,205,455	1,996,325	419,430
Ex. Sh. Clear S., lbs.	9,602,668	8,037,354	8,753,584
S. Bellies, lbs....	62,907,861	67,858,206	37,578,991
Sh. F. Backs, lbs....	16,849,337	11,759,913	11,231,138
Other Meats, lbs....	29,409,980	25,727,531	25,506,811
Total Meats, lbs....	363,088,059	367,292,718	218,132,589

These figures show that the distribution of meats for the past month has a little more than offset the production. The decrease in the total supply of meats was 4,000,000 lbs., compared with a decrease of 11,000,000 lbs. last year. This, however, shows a very good distribution of product when the larger production is taken into account. With the exception of one week the packing during the month of May was ahead of last year every week, the total gain in packing for four weeks in May being about 300,000 hogs with the total packing for the four weeks 2,210,000. The stocks of lard showed a heavy increase, the gain being 58,000 tierces. Last year for the corresponding month there was a gain in the total interior stocks of 15,000 tierces. It is quite possible that part of the larger gain this year in lard is due to the heavy falling off in the exports of lard which has been seen recently. In the month of May the exports of lard showed a decrease compared with last year of 11,000,000 lbs. This decrease in the exports would make quite an important difference in the total stock.

The Government report on the grain crops was issued the past week and showed a very encouraging situation. While it is true that the weather has been cold and backward in some sections for corn, the conditions are on a whole very favorable, and the average condition of all crops is slightly better than the ten-year average. The excess for 22 crops reported on for June 1, was 1.2 points over the ten year average. The weather conditions

this week have made for further improvement in small grain, pasturage and hay and in many sections the weather has been much more favorable for the completion of corn planting and re-planting and the cultivation of the crop. In this connection the report of the Missouri State Board was quite interesting, showing an excess over the ten-year average, both in the amount of corn planted on June 1 and also in the condition of the crop. The condition, however, has not been so favorable in Iowa and Nebraska, and there has been a good deal of complaint of too much rain in parts of the Ohio Valley.

The export movement of hog product is increasing again and for the past week the shipment of meats were about 17,000,000 lbs., with the total increase so far this season, 216,000,000 lbs., compared with last year. The exports of lard were also somewhat larger than they have been, although still small. The total for the week was 7,180,000 lbs., and the total since November 1 has been 348,000,000 lbs., an increase compared with a year ago of 84,000,000 lbs.

The general position in edible fats and oils is at present rather of a slow one. With the large packing of hogs and the big stocks at the West there has naturally been considerable pressure on the market, while the export movement has been restricted, there being a steady decrease during the past month in the shipments as above shown. Stocks of oil appear to be large and there is somewhat of a disappointing demand for oil, although the possibility of a smaller cotton crop is an important sustaining influence. The market for tallows is dull and without much interest, while the market for foreign edible oils has shown considerable decline from their high levels due to some increase in arrivals and the absence of active distribution.

**LARD.**—The demand has been very quiet again this week. Values have eased off slowly with export demand very quiet. City steam, 9@9½c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35 nom.; Western, \$9.50; Refined Continent, \$10.50 nom.; South America, \$10.75 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$11.75; compound lard, 7½@7½c.

**PORK.**—Prices have again been steady for all deliveries with trade light. Mess is quoted at \$18.75@19.25 nom.; clear, \$19.50@21.50 nom.; family, \$21@23.

**BEEF.**—Values have been steady again with a moderate jobbing trade. Spot supplies continue very moderate. Quoted: Family, \$20@21 nom.; mess, \$18.50@19 nom.; Packet, \$19@20 nom.; extra India mess, \$32@33.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to May 11, 1915:

**BACON.**—Avonmouth, England, 187,792 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 604,997 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 801,388 lbs.; Bristol, England, 600,243 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 350 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 13,687 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 530 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 407,691 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,602 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 512 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 20,399 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,573 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 39,210 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 330,278 lbs.; London, England,

93,667 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 220,205 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,056 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,483,872 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 191,950 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Avonmouth, England, 55,506 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,139 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 7,056 lbs.; Bristol, England, 154,862 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 11,129 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 5,052 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 618 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,675 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 512 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 979 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 15,634 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,329 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 541 tes.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,607 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 125,339 lbs.; London, England, 2,980 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 1,692 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,514 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 26,214 lbs.; Pointe a Pitre Guadeloupe, 1,540 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,220 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aarhus, Denmark, 43,384 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 2,800 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 63,237 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 1,492 lbs.; Bristol, England, 125,757 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,000 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 11,981 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 7,431 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 86,887 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,500 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 8,660 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,703 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 40,400 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 32,428 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,126 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,841 lbs.; Havre, France, 70,619 lbs.; Hull, England, 25,727 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,176 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 17,425 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 143,965 lbs.; London, England, 207,656 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 7,950 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 56,000 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 16,382 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 39,783 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 8,400 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 2,810 lbs.; Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, 1,000 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,410,699 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,160 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,880 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Cristobal, Panama, 30 cs.

**LARD COMPOUND.**—Bridgetown, W. I., 18,351 lbs.; Bristol, England, 11,200 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,397 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 3,940 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,750 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 14,860 lbs.; London, England, 80,513 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 43,977 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,750 lbs.

**PORK.**—Bridgetown, W. I., 80 bbls., 10 tes.; Bristol, England, 175 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6½ bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 11 bbls., 3 tes.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls.; Macoris, San Dom., 41 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 10 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 28 bbls.

**PORK HEADS.**—Bridgetown, W. I., 18 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 37 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 15 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7 bbls.

**PORK TAILS.**—Georgetown, British Guiana, 10 tes.

**SAUSAGE.**—Bordeaux, France, 450 pkgs.; Cristobal, Panama, 58 bxs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 78 pkgs.; Havre, France, 550 cs.; Macoris, San Dom., 30 pkgs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to May 11, 1915:

**CURED BEEF.**—Acapulco, Salvador, 10 bbls.; Bridgetown, W. I., 43 bbls.; Bristol, England, 25 tes., 100 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50

**BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE MATERIAL**  
**BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS**  
**PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY**  
**U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.**



tes., 400 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 93 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 62 pkgs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 48 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 7,650 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5½ bbls.

**FRESH MEATS.**—Cristobal, Panama, 105,545 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 12,108 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,389 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 462,376 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,140 tes.; London, England, 500 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,045 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Acajutla, Salvador, 10,125 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,620 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,868 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,020 lbs.; Saba Island, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,950 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Bridgetown, W. I., 1,875 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 7,279 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 2,871 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,127 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 4,895 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 130,015 lbs.

**TONGUES.**—Liverpool, England, 81 pgs.; London, England, 73 cs., 250 pkgs.

**CANNED MEATS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 110 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 300 cs.; Bristol, England, 300 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 216 cs.; Fernando Po Island, Guiana Gulf, 20 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 127 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 27 cs.; Havre, France, 37 cs.; Hull, England, 90 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 123 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 64 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 65 cs.; London, England, 9,359 cs.; Malta, Island of, 417 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 31 cs.; Newcastle, England, 200 cs.; Para, Brazil, 11 cs.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to May 11, 1915:

**BUTTER.**—Cristobal, Panama, 302 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 1,830 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 400 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,715 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 862 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15,915 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 15,618 lbs.; London, England, 26,095 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 5,905 lbs.; Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, 10,200 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,100 lbs.

**EGGS.**—Hamilton, Bermuda, 101 cs.; Liverpool, England, 750 cs.

**CHEESE.**—Barcelona, Spain, 870 lbs.; Bristol, England, 283,716 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,721 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,098 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,486 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 135,681 lbs.; London, England, 850,186 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,844 lbs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 3, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	and	Pkgs.
New York, Liverpool.....			25		1789									3500
Manhattan, London.....					590									1000
Ariosto, Hull.....					569				35	25	1265			5500
Euclid, Manchester.....				2250	40							175		500
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.....	12683				25									
Cornelius, Rotterdam.....	2600													
Marken, Rotterdam.....	3498											150		
Minerva, Rotterdam.....					550							820		
United States, Copenhagen.....					1600				100			655		1600
California, Copenhagen.....			2000				892							
Grekland, Gothenberg.....	2020											1000		
Strathallan, Havre.....	2200													
Chicago, Bordeaux.....					3483							50		550
Saint Joseph, Lisbon.....									5					
Patras, Piraeus.....			250						10					
Principe di Udine, Italy.....			25									300		
Taormina, Naples.....												100		
Cretic, Naples.....			800		25									300
Total.....	23001	5350			8671	892	150	25	4115	13350				

#### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.

#### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 10.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 15½@16½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.; city dressed hogs, 11½c.; city steam lard, 9½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; skinned shoulders, 10@11c.; Boston butts, 11½@12c.; boneless butts, 12½@13½c.; neck ribs, 4c.;

spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 9½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.75¼
Cable transfers.....	4.78½
Demand sterling.....	4.78½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.75½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.74½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.48
Bankers' cables.....	5.43¼
Bankers' checks.....	5.44
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	—
Bankers' sight.....	82½
Cable transfers.....	82½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	39½
Bankers' sight.....	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	26.35

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 5, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BELLS.		From Nov. 1, '14, to June 5, 1915.
	Week ending June 5, 1915.	Week ending June 4, 1914.	
United Kingdom..	205	319	7,435
Continent.....	.....	85	2,250
So. & Cen. Am....	107	10	6,792
West Indies.....	265	1,272	32,267
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	685	11,700
Other countries..	.....	.....	315
Total.....	577	2,371	60,759
To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '14, to June 5, 1915.
	Week ending June 5, 1915.	Week ending June 4, 1914.	
United Kingdom..	14,291,025	5,598,050	320,786,982
Continent.....	2,244,175	295,575	85,656,171
So. & Cen. Am....	112,705	46,500	1,448,111
West Indies.....	113,568	139,400	3,881,742
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	5,000	84,270
Other countries..	2,163	15,880	45,931
Total.....	16,760,471	6,082,525	421,903,207
To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '14, to June 5, 1915.
	Week ending June 5, 1915.	Week ending June 4, 1914.	
United Kingdom..	4,500,950	4,516,388	195,117,730
Continent.....	1,741,670	2,490,000	126,950,910
So. & Cen. Am....	722,390	309,990	11,708,791
West Indies.....	212,708	236,550	13,489,338
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	7,280	256,382
Other countries..	2,163	15,880	649,293
Total.....	7,170,911	7,574,388	348,164,444

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	397	7,642,571	3,798,701
Boston.....	80	3,502,900	1,286,210
Philadelphia.....	.....	56,000	.....
New Orleans.....	100	93,000	712,000
Montreal.....	.....	5,424,000	1,383,000
St. John, N. B..	.....	42,000	.....
Total week.....	577	16,760,471	7,170,911
Previous week..	2,519	10,691,396	5,288,455
Two weeks ago..	1,968	21,418,273	4,222,505
Cor. week last y'r	2,371	6,082,525	7,574,388

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to June 5, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs...	12,151,800	15,268,000	Dec. 3,116,200
Meats, lbs...	421,903,207	202,644,485	Inc. 219,258,722
Lard, lbs...	348,164,444	263,871,858	Inc. 84,292,586

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Pork, barrels.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Bacon.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Canned meats.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Lard, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Tallow.....	60sh.	60sh.	100c.	125sh.
Cottonseed oil.....	13sh.	60c.	100c.	125sh.
Oil cake.....	50c.	50c.	80c.	60c.
Butter.....	100sh.	90sh.	200c.	200c.

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**JACOB STERN & SONS**

HIDES, CALF SKINS, TALLOW

SPECIALISTS IN PACKER GREASE, ALSO CATTLE TAILS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—Buyers of tallow keep expressing confidence in their hand-to-mouth buying policy. Lately they succeeded in receiving supplies of City Specials on a basis of 6½c. The feeling is not so bearish at present, due to the belief that tallow distributors are fairly well sold up.

The foreign situation continues the chief topic of discussion. Further complications in the domestic and foreign political affairs were not calculated to increase immediate distribution of tallow. Weakness in the London market was again reported this week, there having been declines of 6d. at the auction sale. It was also cabled that 706 casks were sold of 2,143 offered.

Low grade tallows are relatively heavy. This division naturally feels the removal of the export trade. The business with foreigners in low grade tallows is disappointing and there are comparatively few predictions of an imminent betterment.

The lower basis recently established was partly brought about by reselling for certain interests. About 300 drums were suddenly resold and as the result interests who refused to sell on the basis of 6½c. for City Specials, supplied an inquiry at 6½c. Prime city tallow was quoted at 5½c. nominal.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The disturbed political and the shipping situation combined to adversely influence this market. Business has been very slight and oleo stearine was practically offered at 9c.

**OLEO OIL.**—There has been a little better demand for export. Orders for Scandinavia have developed in small volume and have affected the market. Domestic interest is light. Extras are quoted at 11c. and prime at 10c.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**GREASES.**—The market continues very quiet and barely steady. Demand is small and prices are in buyers' favor. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5¾@6c. nom.; bone, 5¾@6c. nom.; house, 5¾@6c. nom.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is dull and barely steady. Sales are small and show very limited interest. Quoted: Cochin, 10½@12c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9½@10c.; shipment, —.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has shown a further easing in tone and a moderate further decline. Offerings continue moderate but buyers want only small quantities. Prime red spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 7½c.; to arrive —; palm kernel, 10½c.; shipment, 10c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has improved a little with moderate demand at the advance. Prices quoted at \$6.15@6.25 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market shows a steady tone with rather limited offerings from the Far East. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 29,041 quarters, comparing to 29,378 quarters last week and 23,845 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 7,128 sheep and 7,440 lambs, compared to 10,083 sheep and 11,546 lambs last week. Other receipts included 676 packages of offal, all from South America.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending June 5, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 7,197,120 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 8¼ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 3,665,200 pounds, value averaged 8 1/3 cents per pound.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 11, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 60,861 quarters; to the Continent, 33,432 quarters; to the United States, 17,193 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 78,675 quarters; to the Continent, 14,442 quarters; to the United States, none.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 9, 1915.—The animal ammoniate market shows further weakness. Some of the larger producers who have been holding their product off the market have weakened in their expectations for higher prices, and now show a willingness to accept current quotations for moderate-sized lots for prompt or near future shipment. A few of the producers are still inclined to expect higher prices, and are therefore holding for the high prices recently quoted. We quote the market as nominally \$2.35@2.40 per unit for blood and \$2.17½ and 10c. for high-grade ground tankage, with a possibility that these prices might be shaded on a bid for round lots. The other grades of tankage are slightly lower, excepting for choice lots of unground tankage, which are still selling at \$1.90 to \$1.95 and 10c., while the lower grades are hard to sell at a considerably less price. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 11.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 2@2.25c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¾c. per lb., in bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 25c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 15@17c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6¾@7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 9c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@10c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 6¾c. per lb.

House grease, 5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@9¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¾c. per lb.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

## SUPERIOR QUALITY

## AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 10, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending June 10, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1914. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	2
Auckland, N. Z. ....	—	155
Bahia Blanca, A. R. ....	—	192
Barbados, W. I. ....	—	3,077
Belize, British Honduras ..	—	161
Bergen, Norway .....	—	3,265
Bombay, India .....	—	37
Bordeaux, France .....	—	150
Bristol, England .....	—	195
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	1,131	8,032
Caibarien, Cuba .....	—	12
Callao, Peru .....	—	143
Cape Haitien, Haiti .....	—	8
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	1,531
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	203
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	5
Cayenne, French Guiana ..	—	520
Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,100
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	44
Colon, Panama .....	123	699
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	14,199
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	1,371
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	3
Demerara, Br. Guiana .....	—	1,338
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	184
Genoa, Italy .....	—	18,370
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland .....	400	1,510
Havana, Cuba .....	129	1,319
Havre, France .....	23	3,722
Hull, England .....	125	1,918
Kingston, W. I. ....	33	859
Kobe, Japan .....	—	11
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	3
La Plata, A. R. ....	—	324
Las Palmas, Canary Isl. ....	—	203
Liverpool, England .....	250	6,271
London, England .....	—	19,352
Lyttleton, N. Z. ....	—	33
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	90
Manchester, England .....	—	10,705
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	136
Marseilles, France .....	100	5,134
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	78
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	37
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	555
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	565	13,724
Naples, Italy .....	—	4,017
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	144
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	89
Palermo, Sicily .....	—	1,600
Para, Brazil .....	12	78
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	479
Piraeus, Greece .....	75	1,565
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	—	33
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	82
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	12
Port Limon, C. R. ....	8	112
Port Natal, Cape Colony ..	—	25
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	184
Puerto Plata, San Dom. ....	—	30
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	525	2,135
Rotterdam, Holland .....	4,300	117,388
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	7
Salaverry, A. R. ....	—	187
Sanchez, S. D. ....	—	76
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	477
San Juan, P. R. ....	—	207
Santa Marta, Colombia .....	—	3
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	615
Santos, Brazil .....	—	3,480
Savona, British Columbia ..	—	600
Sydney, Australia .....	—	104
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	195
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	553
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	66
Wellington, N. Z. ....	—	163
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	40
Ports not stated .....	—	187,641
Total .....	7,799	443,992
From New Orleans—		
Bocas Del Toro, Panama .....	—	252

Christiania, Norway .....	4,585	38,295
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	500	500
Frederickstad, Norway .....	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	180
Genoa, Italy .....	—	200
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	8,010
Havana, Cuba .....	200	5,389
Havre, France .....	—	150
Liverpool, England .....	—	200
Manchester, England .....	—	750
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	1,812
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	4,000
San Juan, P. R. ....	—	50
Tampico, Mexico .....	2	2
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	165	2,144
Total .....	5,452	80,534

From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba .....	—	70
Manchester, England .....	—	4,767
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	341
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	88
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	1,763
Total .....	—	7,029

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,456
Havre, France .....	—	493
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	281
Total .....	—	3,880

From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England .....	—	6,401
Total .....	—	6,401

From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark .....	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	264
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	97
Liverpool, England .....	—	8,582
London, England .....	—	10,045
Manchester, England .....	—	6,168
Total .....	—	25,722

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	2,592
Liverpool, England .....	—	11,553
London, England .....	—	11,569
Ports not stated .....	—	1,936
Total .....	—	27,650

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	1,900
Total .....	—	1,900

From all other ports—		
Canada .....	—	39,094
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2
Total .....	—	39,096

Week ending June 10, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.

Recapitulation—			
From New York .....	7,799	443,992	214,954
From New Orleans .....	5,452	80,534	58,917
From Galveston .....	—	7,029	1,571
From Baltimore .....	—	3,880	3,700
From Philadelphia .....	—	6,401	910
From Savannah .....	—	25,722	43,999
From Norfolk and Newport News ..	—	27,650	18,213
From Boston .....	—	110	—
From San Francisco .....	—	127	21
From Mobile .....	—	1,900	2,238
From all other ports .....	—	39,096	56,841
Total .....	13,251	636,441	401,364

## ARKANSAS CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The annual convention of the Arkansas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held at Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, June 7, 8 and 9. It was a largely attended meeting and the programme was one of interest and value. Governor Hayes, Mayor Taylor and other prominent men addressed the convention, and there was a fine series of entertainments for the visitors.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. A. Isgrig, Little Rock, Ark.  
Vice-President—J. L. Conner, Augusta, Ark.  
Secretary—P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia, Ark. (Re-elected.)  
Treasurer—W. B. Mann, Marianna, Ark. (Re-elected.)

Showing the interest taken by the association in developing production, action was taken appropriating \$250 for premiums to boys' cotton clubs.

After the addresses of welcome on Monday and formal opening of the convention by President E. S. Ready, routine business was transacted and the delegates went to the ball game. On Tuesday Governor Hayes, Editor Heiskell of the Arkansas Gazette, Judge D. H. Cantrell and Commissioner of Agriculture Page were speakers, and W. F. Bridewell, of Hope, talked on showing monthly profits. There was a big cabaret smoker on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday Major Lawrence Foot, a veteran of the trade now in the government service, talked on the help the oil mills can give to the farmer, and Edward Roleson, of Forrest City, spoke on the value of the organization to the mills and farmers. J. C. Conway, of Little Rock, discussed the relation between bankers and crushers. The meeting was a success throughout.

The following committees were in charge:

Arrangements.—W. A. Isgrig, chairman.  
Programme.—S. P. Davis, chairman; D. C. Harrington, T. G. Bengé, J. W. Bird, J. P. Faucette.

Entertainment.—C. P. Reid, chairman; H. M. Bennett, C. H. Lyon, T. J. Gay, Ray M. McWilliams, R. T. Clarkson, K. P. Alexander.  
Finance.—W. A. Isgrig, chairman; L. C. Barton, O. O. Scroggin, H. F. H. Eberts, C. J. Griffith.

Publicity.—W. C. Nothorn, chairman; George R. Brown, John C. Small, T. H. Gregory, C. E. Collins, R. A. Hull.

Invitation.—John B. Fishburne, chairman; M. E. Singleton, E. S. Ready, A. G. Kahn, P. F. Cleaver.

Reception.—J. B. Hildebrand, chairman; Ad Hamberg, S. K. Goldsby, R. James Gordon, W. L. Jones.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Columbia, S. C., June 10, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39c. bid; no sales reported.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 39½c.; stocks about exhausted. Meal in very poor demand at \$23.50 @ 24, f. o. b. mills, for 7½ per cent. ammonia. Prime hulls nominal.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil quoted at 41c. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$25.50 @ 26. Hulls, \$6.50 @ 7 loose. Business about at a standstill.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., June 10, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil nominal at 39c. bid, 40c. asked. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$26.75; 7½ per cent., \$26.25. Loose hulls, \$6.75; sacked, \$9, all delivered New Orleans.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Further Slight Declines—Speculative Liquidation—Limited Consuming Trade—Export Conditions Improved—Political Affairs Against Trade.

The best that can be said about the cottonseed oil market is that, considering the numerous bears and the emphatically pessimistic views expressed, values have declined with monotonous slowness. There has been a further sagging of values, but no decided weakness has been discerned and the limited downward movement is all the more surprising when the indisposition of refiners to support the list is borne in mind and the dormant, speculative trade allowed for.

Cabinet troubles of the week further complicated the political situation which militates against outside participation in the oil market. For several weeks, in fact months, the commission house element which usually succeeds in stimulating business for the contract market has been very unsuccessful in bringing about business. Of late, it was argued that values were not sufficiently high to warrant sales, but on the other hand there was no real incentive to buy oil.

A fair deduction is that the technical posi-

tion of the market is quite firm. It is admitted that many holders of oil of several months standing have switched from one position to another with such operations of fair volume during the past week. There has also been absolute liquidation for the account of people who had become thoroughly disgusted with the creeping downward trend of values and the absence of encouragement from the largest interests in the trade.

That these prominent refiners should all be of a bearish mind at this period of the season, when the bulk of the unsold oil supplies are in their hands and out of the South, is a disconcerting feature of the situation. A transition may come very soon, however, with the advent of tenders on July contracts. After the oil in local stores passes into regular channels, there could easily be efforts made to maintain cotton oil prices, if not to bring about a very substantial rally to endure until near the end of the summer.

Consumers doubtless have very light stocks. There has been nothing to induce them to supply themselves for the future. Prices have declined, but the level comparatively is not low. As far as the foreign contingent is concerned, the high freight rates and insur-

ance costs, etc., have taken from the attractiveness of values. At the same time, the interruption to exports of cotton oil into foreign countries has done much to hold down the domestic demand during the past few weeks.

It appears, however, that a slight betterment has taken place in the conditions surrounding the export situation. Well-informed authorities say that they can now make shipments into Holland with the understanding that the oil to go into that country will be for Holland consumption. In other words, dealers in Holland will not be able to buy cottonseed oil from American concerns unless they assure the Netherlands Over Seas Trust that the purchases are not speculative. It is obvious that these stringent rulings are for the purpose of preventing shipments of cotton oil into Germany or Austria.

The claim was not made that this improvement in the foreign situation should suffice to bring about a rise in our cotton oil market. There seems to be a very fair amount of cotton oil available. Incidentally, Texas sold scattered lots of oil during the week. Enough oil has been crushed this season to permit of total exports of more than

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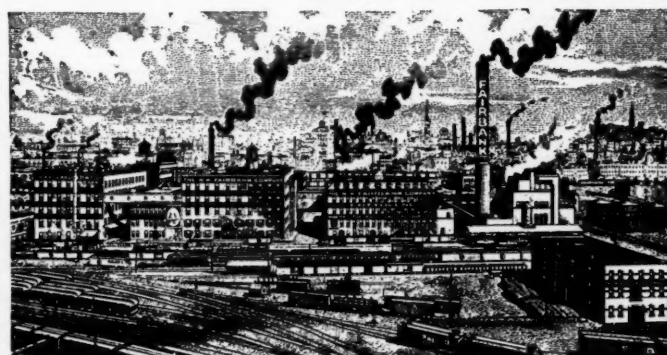
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800,000 bbls. But it is quite possible that the principal holders of oil on this side will refuse to make important concessions to the consuming group in the near future and a show of independence of this sort could easily bring about a stronger cotton oil market.

Whether the advance would be held or a more severe slump be registered at the end of the summer seemingly depends on the developments in the political situation and prospects of the cotton crop. A very favorable period of growing weather through the summer should largely offset the 10 to 15 per cent. area decrease, while, on the other hand, indications of a light cotton yield might induce refiners to carry over an unusual amount of cottonseed oil at about these or somewhat higher levels.

Closing Saturday, June 5, 1915.—Spot, \$6.10 @ 6.28; June, \$6.20 @ 6.28; July, \$6.32 @ 6.34; August, \$6.49 @ 6.51; September, \$6.60 @ 6.62; October, \$6.61 @ 6.62; November, \$6.51 @ 6.58; December, \$6.53 @ 6.55; January, \$6.55 @ 6.56. Futures closed 1 advance to 4 decline. Sales were: July, 3,500, \$6.35 @ 6.33; August, 800, \$6.50 @ 6.49; September, 2,200, \$6.62 @ 6.60; October, 800, \$6.62 @ 6.61; December, 400, \$6.55 @ 6.53. Total sales, 7,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.05 @ 6.20; off, \$6 @ 6.15; reddish off, \$5.95 @ 6.10; winter, \$6.40 @ 7.25; summer, \$6.40 @ 7.25; prime crude Southeast, \$5.33 @ 5.40.

Closing Monday, June 7, 1915.—Spot, \$6.20 @ 6.30; June, \$6.20 @ 6.29; July, \$6.31 @ 6.32; August, \$6.47 @ 6.49; September, \$6.58 @ 6.60; October, \$6.63 @ 6.65; November, \$6.52 @ 6.58; December, \$6.54 @ 6.55; January, \$6.55 @ 6.56. Futures closed 2 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: July, 7,600, \$6.31 @ 6.29; August, 400, \$6.48 @ 6.46; September, 7,000, \$6.59 @ 6.56; October, 1,300, \$6.63 @ 6.59; December, 1,100, \$6.55 @ 6.52. Total sales, 17,400 bbls. Good off, \$6 @ 6.22; off, \$6 @ 6.15; reddish off, \$5.90 @ 6.05; winter, \$6.40 @ 7.25; summer, \$6.40 @ 7.25; prime crude Southeast, \$5.33 nom.

Closing Tuesday, June 8, 1915.—Spot, \$6.18 @ 6.30; June, \$6.20 @ 6.28; July, \$6.29 @ 6.30; August, \$6.48 @ 6.49; September, \$6.59 @ 6.61; October, \$6.63 @ 6.64; November, \$6.53 @ 6.58; December, \$6.55 @ 6.57; January, \$6.56 @ 6.59. Futures closed 2 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: July, 7,800, \$6.32 @ 6.29; August, 1,600, \$6.49 @ 6.48; September, 5,800, \$6.60 @ 6.59; October, 100, \$6.63; December, 300, \$6.55; January, 700, \$6.57 @ 6.55. Total sales, 16,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.10 @ 6.20; off, \$6 @ 6.15; reddish off, \$5.98 @ 6.05; winter, \$6.40 @ 7.25; summer, \$6.45 @ 7.10; prime crude Southeast, \$5.33 nom.

Closing Wednesday, June 9, 1915.—Spot, \$6.17 @ 6.28; June, \$6.17 @ 6.25; July, \$6.27 @ 6.28; August, \$6.46 @ 6.47; September, \$6.58 @ 6.59; October, \$6.61 @ 6.63; November, \$6.53 @ 6.58; December, \$6.53 @ 6.56; January, \$6.54 @ 6.58. Futures closed unchanged to 3 decline. Sales were: July, 5,900, \$6.29 @ 6.27; August, \$700, \$6.47 @ 6.46; September, 3,400, \$6.58; October, 600, \$6.62; December, 100, \$6.55; January, 100, \$6.58. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.05 @ 6.18; off, \$5.95 @ 6.10; reddish off, \$5.90 @ 6.02; winter, \$6.25 @ 7.25; summer, \$6.25 @ 7; prime crude Southeast, \$5.33 nom.

Closing Thursday, June 10, 1915.—Spot, \$6.20 @ 6.26; June, \$6.21 @ 6.24; July, \$6.27 @ 6.28; August, \$6.46 @ 6.47; September, \$6.58 @ 6.59; October, \$6.61 @ 6.64; November, \$6.55 @ 6.60; December, \$6.58 @ 6.60; January, \$6.60 @ 6.64. Futures closed unchanged to 6 advance. Sales were: July, 4,000, \$6.28 @ 6.27; August, 2,100, \$6.47 @ 6.46; September, 5,000, \$6.59 @ 6.58; October, 100, \$6.63; December, 800, \$6.59 @ 6.58; January, 200, \$6.61. Total sales, 12,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.05 @ 6.18; off, \$5.95 @ 6.10; reddish off, \$5.90 @ 6; winter, \$6.25 @ 7; summer, \$6.25 @ 6.99; prime crude southeast, \$5.33 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## CAN ANY COTTON OIL MILL GET RESULTS WITHOUT THE AID OF CHEMISTS?

By D. C. Picard, Birmingham, Ala.

The immutable law of life is constant change; there is no such thing as standing still; we must either advance or retrograde. But the normal human mind is such that progression is natural, while retrogression is abnormal, consequently ever since the first primitive man put his sentient powers to work the history of the human race has been constant progress.

First came the inventions of weapons of chase, for to live we must eat. Then slowly one by one some ancient great inventor discovered the common things of today. Can we imagine the triumph of that long ago primitive man who invented the first paddle. The rivers, the sea were added to man's dominion then.

How interesting it is to trace the first blind gropings towards higher things to its full flower of today. It is a far cry from the clumsy two-wheeled chariot of old to the luxurious automobile of the present, but even farther apart were the methods used in the olive groves of Hiram of Tyre to obtain the only edible oil of the ancients and our modern way of extracting cottonseed oil, which is an even better human food. Then the human foot furnished the lever and the weight of the human body the pressure that extracted the oil; now steam, compressed air, iron and steel—all unknown to the ancients—do the work.

No industry so typifies the restless onward march of progress as cottonseed oil milling. It is a comparatively new industry. Many of you here are pioneers in the business and if you cast the eye of retrospection over even so short a period as twelve or fifteen years, you cannot help but realize how great the changes have been. Then the business side was just beginning to get systematized while the manufacturing side had just started on its present scientific basis.

### The Chemist the Leader in Improvement.

What has produced such improvement in so short a time? Much of it is from the constant getting together of the mill men and the refiners; much has come from the activity of the various associations; much is the result of the efforts of the machinery men to improve machinery; and very much has resulted from the increased efficiency of the modern oil mill superintendent.

But more has been due to the chemical laboratory than to any one of the other causes named, for the chemist has first had

\*Address delivered before the convention of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.

to show what mill men or refiners or machinery men or superintendents must do—and then they have done it. Moreover, in the up-keep of an oil mill chemical work furnishes the only reliable method of arriving at a "physical audit" of the business.

Oil milling, while in itself a mechanical process, depends entirely upon chemistry for arriving at the value not only of its raw material but also of its finished products. Consequently the industry is more truly chemical than mechanical. Outside of iron and steel and fertilizers, very few businesses are so dependent upon chemists as oil mills, and it seems impossible to me that any mill can be keyed up to its greatest efficiency and make maximum profits without constant use of a laboratory for control of results.

"Results" can be interpreted in but one way—reducing manufacturing losses to the lowest possible point thereby increasing profits. There are two kinds of manufacturing losses in oil milling—the active losses which are due to bad seed, bad milling methods or to reclamations and the passive losses, due to failure to keep the meal close to grade. This latter loss is often much larger than some mills realize, as will be shown later.

Unlike manufacturers in other lines, the oil millers have never really been under the necessity of creating their own markets. The possession of so many pounds of oil in the storage tanks or so many tons of meal in the meal house has always been tantamount to so much cold hard cash in the bank. Consequently oil mills have practically been free from that intangible something called "overhead expense," which broadly means selling cost. Moreover, until comparatively recent times the cost of the raw material was low enough to furnish the mills a reasonable profit without the necessity of watching every operation with the idea of strictest economy. But in these days of high seed prices, profits are becoming a matter of saving in manufacturing.

### Profits Are Becoming a Matter of Economy.

Profits—or results—can be had only by constant use of the laboratory. If this were not so, the importance of the chemists as factors in the business would have decreased each year instead of increasing. The value of our reports is twofold—commercial and mechanical. The managers should read then in their commercial sense to see if products are being held strictly to the grade that is being sold. The superintendent is interested in knowing if he is obtaining the greatest efficiency in producing products of that grade. No means except chemical analyses has ever been devised to arrive at these facts.

I remember way back in 1903 an old mill man told me that he could cut open a few

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seed and estimate the yield, that from the appearance and feel of the meal he could make a fair guess as to the oil and ammonia. Also, in his opinion, chemical work was money thrown away. Well, since that time, I have analyzed a good many thousand samples of cotton seed products—possibly the number will run well into the hundreds of thousands—but I have never yet succeeded in making a good off-hand guess on any sample. I do not believe that any man really exists who can do so.

Knowledge of seed has a great deal to do with "getting results." It is true that neighborhood seed is very constant in analysis, but different varieties of cotton in one locality or the same variety on different soils all produce variations in oil and ammonia. It is well known that North Carolina seed runs highest in oil and Texas seed highest in ammonia, and that the decrease in the one and the increase in the other is marked as we travel down the line, but that we can have as wide variations in our own home seed is not so well understood. Last season we tested over 100 samples of seed, on an experimental basis, for one Alabama mill and were rather astonished at the variable results on seed from the same locality, which differed as much as two gallons of oil and fifty points ammonia.

#### The Quality of the Raw Material.

Now, all this affects results at the mill more or less, for milling is dependent entirely upon the quality of the raw material. Take the case of hulling for example. For many years it has been dogmatically asserted that best results on hulling can be obtained when the first huller is set in some arbitrary fashion regardless of the time of the year, the seed, or the physical condition of the mill.

But my experience has been that this is a matter of experiment pure and simple, and that an adjustment for one mill or for certain grades of seed will not work with others. The only way to acquire maximum efficiency here is to have regular analyses of the first hullings, and vary the adjustment as needs require. Wet and green seed or slightly off seed require almost constant readjustment. The importance of good first hulling cannot be overestimated; in fact, good first hulling is good hulling.

Modern separation machinery has entirely done away with that bugbear of the early days—fine meats in the finished hulls—and separation loss nowadays comes entirely from absorbed oil. Of this absorption, 85 per cent. takes place at the first huller. There is very little absorbing of oil by the rest of the machinery, if this is properly adjusted. Many of our analyses show an increase in oil at the finished hulls of only 5 points above that of the first huller.

During the past season, at the same time, it was necessary for one mill to operate with 15 per cent. seed passing the first huller, while another was doing as good work pass-

ing but 5 per cent. Incidentally, both mills had similar equipment, but if they had run their first hullers by "rule of thumb" neither would have as good separation as their reports show, and they certainly would not have obtained the good "results" in this department without constant use of the laboratory.

Most of you think, I am sure, that the sum total of "getting results" is good separation and a low standard of press work, but to my mind one of the most important factors of all in making profits is close control of the ammonia. Of course, with seed of variable ammonia content, it is rather difficult to keep the ammonia constant by regulation at the second huller. Of late, a third huller has been installed in some mills for the sole purpose of controlling ammonia, which makes it somewhat easier; but, even with this, daily analyses of the meal is an absolute necessity if the large item of loss due to excess ammonia in the meal is to be eliminated.

#### Losses Due to Excess Ammonia.

I wonder how many of you realize how large a loss this is; sometimes it is greater than allowing excess oil to remain in the cake. One ton of 7½ per cent. meal contains 150 pounds of ammonia, which is worth (since the value of the meal is in its ammonia) when meal is selling for \$28 per ton, very close to 20 cents per pound. If the meal is sold on this guarantee, but actual delivery runs 7.75 per cent., five extra pounds of ammonia are thrown in with each ton, making the customer a present of \$1 per ton.

This is very nice for the customer, but cuts down the mill's profits quite a lot. It does not hit the bank balance directly like reclamations, but nevertheless when the books are closed several thousands of dollars should usually be debited to excess value.

Much of this can be prevented by the daily analyses above mentioned so that when shipments are made high and low ammonia meal can be mixed to make a close average. This has been done; it is entirely practical. Of course, if meal could always be sold, as it should be, on its ammonia this would not be necessary, but we must meet conditions as we have them.

To show you how excess ammonia figures as a loss in comparison with excess oil. The

average oil mill tries to keep oil in the cake down to 6 per cent., or 120 pounds to the ton. If the oil runs 7 per cent., this will be 140 pounds. The extra 20 pounds of oil at 5½ cents per pound is worth \$1.10 per ton, so you see the giving away of one-quarter of a per cent. of excess ammonia is practically equivalent to allowing 1 per cent. excess oil remain in the cake.

Some of you may say: "We can't control our ammonia." But, yes, you can. If you will use your chemists properly you will soon get "results." In fact, in giving you the above illustration, I had in mind a certain mill—not a modern mill at all. It is over twelve years old, and in none too good physical condition, but by constant application of laboratory work it has not only kept its separation and press work equal, and at times better than the best, but what is vastly more important, none of its shipments varied more than ten points from guarantee, and both manager and superintendent are justly proud of the record, but they admit frankly that they could not have made it without daily use of the laboratory.

#### The Vital Need of Seed Testing.

There are many other things which could be discussed such as the yield and quality of oil, press-cloth testing, fuel economy, water supply, lubricating oil and others which have enormous influence on milling expenses. These are special subjects, each of which would require a lengthy article to handle properly.

But there is one more item which I wish to take up before closing, especially as it is of great importance to the mills. I refer to seed. Here is where the chemists could be of the greatest help to the industry, but they are the least used.

This is one of the very peculiar things of the oil mill business; it is still one of the very few trades that pays comparatively little attention to the quality of its raw materials. In the iron industry the ore is bought strictly according to its contents of metallic iron. In the fertilizer business everything is bought and sold on analysis. But to an oil mill anything that is covered with lint passes as seed.

As the available oil in seed may run all the way from 40 to 46 gallons, and the ammonia from 3.25 per cent. to nearly 4 per cent., it can be easily understood how much money is

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lost each year by buying seed at a fixed price in a haphazard fashion and, what is worse, paying the full price of prime seed for off seed.

In regard to this latter, I know it is not quite in line with the subject of my article, but the season just past has been such a powerful object lesson of the necessity of changing our methods of seed buying that I cannot refrain from adding my voice to those who are crying aloud to you to read the writing on the wall.

My experience this year has been that the average loss from bad seed to every mill in the South has been somewhat over \$1 per ton. In South Alabama, it has been far more than that.

All this is needless, but we will always have it with us unless we live up to our resolution not to pay the full price of prime seed for off seed. If we do this, the farmers will soon learn to take care of their seed, for it can be kept prime in small lots by proper aeration, which on the farm means simply using a pitchfork once a day to turn the seed.

In large quantities at the mill, my confrere, Mr. E. R. Barrow, of Memphis, has shown that prime wet seed can be kept from fermenting by use of salt. Consequently, if we have means at the mill of preventing seed from becoming off, we should be doubly insistent upon prime delivery or, failing this, a proper reduction for off quality.

#### How to Test for Off Seed.

The present method of determining off seed by cutting them is fairly good, but it favors the farmer to a great extent, for many seed which seem prime are actually off. You may have noticed when cutting apparently good, firm seed that the little black specks in the meats sometimes have a swollen or distended appearance. At the same time you have wondered why your oil was off color. The distended specks denote incipient fermentation, sufficient to produce off oil, but not far enough gone to be perceptible to the senses.

Within a short time I think a good chemical method of valuating seed will be worked out, very much on the principle, I imagine, as that used in South Carolina for detecting bad corn by determining the amount of free acid in it.

All normal seeds and grains contain certain fixed amounts of free fatty acids. If the seed becomes spoiled, fermentation, which makes more fatty acid, takes place. Given enough seed to work on, it should not be a difficult matter to determine the maximum fatty acid for prime seed, and use this as the starting point of reductions in price for off seed.

When this has been worked out, the value of chemists to oil mills, large as it is now, will be doubled and trebled.

#### FRESH PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Beef sweetbreads, which are now in such demand, were also marketed mostly through peddlers, and when we first began to market this item in quantities, there were only two or three peddlers in Chicago who could be depended upon to dispose of them. The prevailing idea of the value of sweetbreads at the time was no higher than 2 cents a piece.

As was also true in the case of livers and other items sold by the piece, only the very best and largest specimens could be disposed of at all to these bargaining peddlers.

This led to a special effort on our part to interest the butchers, which we finally succeeded in, and the one or two peddlers, who by this time found themselves in comfortable circumstances, retired, presumably to live upon the interest of their money. It is needless to say that today no sweetbreads are permitted to find their way into any but the regular trade channels.

#### Hog and Sheep Plucks and Livers.

Still another item which gave us consider-

able worry was hog plucks. The prices we had to contend with when we started in to find a market for these were from 35 to 75 cents per barrel. To establish a sound and regular market for this article required many years of strong and persistent effort.

Just as prices by the can in the case of brains put a premium on cans of heroic size, so prices by the barrel came to be so flagrantly abused by competing peddlers that each would feel he was being mistreated unless he got a quantity equal to two ordinary sized barrels for the price of one. In this case also, we found it necessary to change over to a price per piece and the price current in later years gradually assumed a standard value of 5 cents apiece.

Pig livers, which were considered of little or no value except when sold as a part of the pluck, and then in very small quantities, have since developed a remarkable demand, until today it would be considered as much of a crime to throw away a pig liver as it formerly would have been to destroy beef tenderloin.

#### Finding a Market for Ox Tails.

Beef livers, which are now as staple a product as pork loins, were formerly sold as low as 5 cents apiece, and it was the custom in many places to give one away with each carcass sold. As none but the very heaviest of the livers could be disposed of when they were being sold by the piece, we were compelled again to change over to a price-per-pound basis, the initial price asked being one-half cent. This was the beginning of a gradual development of values on this item, until today 10 cents per pound is considered only a fair price in the world's market for beef livers.

Sheep plucks followed the same course of evolution. From absolutely no demand, at a time when chaotic prices prevailed from lack of refrigeration facilities, the market has been gradually developed and standardized, until now our total production is saved and marketed at good figures.

Ox tails in 1895 brought no fancier prices than from that of one-half cent to five-eighths cent apiece. We had one customer who maintained a foreign trade to whom we sold in quantities for a considerable period, finally working up the price to 4½ cents each. It was always a mystery to us what finally became of all this volume of ox tails sold to him, and it remained for a trip to Europe by the writer in 1900 to reveal the fact that England was the final destination of this commodity.

We later found a very profitable direct market for many of these items in Europe. One of the largest customers I found, while visiting the Smithfield Market in London, was a Member of Parliament, and I was amazed at the immensity of the business in "killing product" items that was being carried on through England at that time.

#### Milts Now Used as Fish Food.

In recent years the milt, for which no market formerly existed, owing to the same influences which originally put the nominal price of 2 cents on sweetbreads, has been made use of to good advantage in several of our manufacturing departments. The prices obtainable for these, however, are still quite out of proportion to their intrinsic value, and the principal outlet for them today is in the form of fish food for the trout farms and

other fisheries, of which there are now several hundred in this country.

The United States Government is unique in its efforts to develop the home fish breeding industry, and is conducting numerous experimental fisheries with that end in view. Various State governments are following this lead and, besides this, a great number of private plants have been established for the breeding of fish, the same as any other stock, for food purposes.

Hearts and livers formerly constituted the products supplied to these fisheries for the feeding of fish, but on account of the steadily advancing values of those articles, milts are achieving a well-deserved popularity and are meeting a heavy and persistent demand.

There is one more item, the development of which has been of considerable interest recently. The demand for pig skins used to be very light. A few of them were used up in our own plant for manufacturing purposes and the balance sent to the tank for such grease as could be obtained from them.

The advancing cost of other hides, however, gave birth to a widespread demand for cheaper leather, and beginning with offers of 2½ cents a pound ten years ago, pig skins have since met with a steadily increasing demand from tanneries and with correspondingly increasing values, reaching as high as 11½ cents a pound. The various ways in which this article is utilized for leather purposes is a story in itself.

The three principal factors which have been responsible for the remarkable commercial development of all these fresh "killing products" during the past twenty years may be stated as follows:

1. The high and rapid development of our refrigeration and transportation facilities, which have never been equaled in the world's history.
2. The increased efficiency, both of methods and of organization, among our plant operatives, through which it is possible for us, at a minimum cost, to put these products up in attractive, sanitary and standardized form, rather than loosely in baskets and barrels as formerly.

3. The persistent sales-missionary work and campaign of education which has been carried on by us among butchers and the consuming public, which has created a large and steady demand and standardized prices.

Today we have specially printed boxes and lithographed tins for these delicate and highly perishable items, making them as attractive, clean and sanitary as any carcass goods, and susceptible of being trade-marked.

Our sweetbreads and brains, as they are now being put up in five and ten-pound pails, make a very creditable display when placed upon counters or shelves in the shops.

With our present facilities for handling, freezing and distributing these items, we have won for them a recognized place in the world's market as regular articles of commerce, vying in this respect with all other standard products of the modern packing-house.

I may say in conclusion that no packer is more keenly alive to the possibilities in this line, or better equipped to continue this line of improvement than Armour & Company, and we may be assured that these articles have not yet reached the apex of their commercial development.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, June 11.—Market barely steady. Western steam, \$10.25; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35; city steam, 9c.; refined Continent, \$10.50; South American, \$10.75; Brazil, kegs, \$11.75; compound, 7½@7¾c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 11.—Copro fabrique, 102½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 91 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 11.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 160s.; pork, prime mess, 102s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 65s. 6d.; New York, 63s.; picnic, 60s.; hams, long, 75s.; American cut, 72s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 75s. 6d.; short backs, 65s.; bellies, clear, 71s. Lard, spot prime, 49s. 6d.; American refined contract, 51s. 28-lb. boxes, 50s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 3d.; choice, 35s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 91s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 31s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Trade was more active with prices weaker. Demand was light and some selling pressure developed on the weakness in grain.

### Stearine.

Trade was again quiet and the tone easier. Prices were quoted at 9¼c. for oleo.

### Tallow.

The market is very quiet and the tone heavy. City was quoted at 5½c. nom., and specials 6¼c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was moderately active and values slightly easier.

Market closed 6 points lower to 6 higher. Sales, 11,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.15@6.26. Crude, Southeast, \$5.33 nom. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$6.15@6.23; July, \$6.25@6.27; August, \$6.45@6.47; September, \$6.57@6.59; October, \$6.62@6.64; November, \$6.61@6.62; December, \$6.61@6.63; January, \$6.63@6.65; good off oil, \$6.05@6.15; off oil, \$5.95@6.10; red off oil, \$5.90@6; winter oil, \$6.25@7.25; summer white oil, \$6.25@7.25.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 11.—Hog market slow and 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$7.50@7.70; light, \$7.45@7.80; mixed, \$7.35@7.80; heavy, \$7.05@6.75; rough heavy, \$7.05@7.20; Yorkers, \$7.70@7.80; pigs, \$6@7.45; cattle steady to strong; beefs, \$6.85@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.20@8.85; Texas steers, \$6.65@8.15; Western, \$6.90@8.15. Sheep market steady at yesterday's prices; native, \$6@6.90; yearlings, \$7.60@9.10; lambs, \$7.75@10.15; Western, \$8@10.35.

Kansas City, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.50@7.85.

South Omaha, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.20@7.55.

Sioux City, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.25@7.55.

Buffalo, June 11.—Hogs strong; on sale, 4,800, at \$8@8.10.

Louisville, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.35@7.60.

Indianapolis, June 11.—Hogs steady, at \$7.70@7.85.

St. Joseph, June 11.—Hogs slow, at \$7.55@7.75.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,000	100
Omaha	200	8,000	100
St. Louis	200	4,000	
St. Joseph	100	2,500	
Sioux City	200	7,000	
St. Paul	200	1,100	300
Oklahoma City	100	400	
Fort Worth	300	100	
Milwaukee	25	2,151	100
Denver	1,400		
Louisville	50	50	550
Detroit		350	
Cudahy		1,200	
Wichita		929	
Indianapolis	150	5,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati	200	2,000	700
Buffalo	100	5,500	200
Cleveland	40	1,000	600
New York	336	1,265	3,110
Toronto, Canada	277		33

### MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,500	34,000	10,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,500	6,000
Omaha	3,700	7,000	2,500
St. Louis	3,000	11,500	4,600
St. Joseph	7,500	4,000	600
Sioux City	3,200	8,000	
St. Paul	2,600	12,000	500
Fort Worth	4,500	1,000	6,000
Milwaukee		3,134	
Denver	6,000	900	200
Louisville	600	400	2,900
Detroit		525	
Cudahy		2,800	
Wichita		157	
Indianapolis	950	4,000	
Pittsburgh	800	1,500	2,000
Cincinnati	1,300	5,277	1,300
Buffalo	3,800	20,000	2,000
Cleveland	400	6,000	1,000
New York	2,835	6,700	11,040
Toronto, Canada	3,177	656	111

### TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	15,000	9,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,000	4,200
Omaha	4,400	11,000	2,000
St. Louis	5,000	9,000	2,300
St. Joseph	2,200	7,000	2,200
Sioux City	1,600	7,000	
St. Paul	1,400	6,900	100
Oklahoma City	200	1,500	
Fort Worth	1,700	600	1,000
Milwaukee	400	6,328	100
Denver	1,200	1,700	100
Louisville	50	214	1,500
Detroit		650	
Cudahy		4,500	
Wichita		1,210	
Indianapolis	850	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,000	500
Cincinnati	100	3,800	1,800
Buffalo	50	2,500	200
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
New York	975	1,127	4,130
Toronto, Canada	1,748	837	58

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	28,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	9,000	7,000
Omaha	4,300	9,600	1,000
St. Louis	2,500	13,200	2,000
St. Joseph	1,400	5,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,200	8,500	200
St. Paul	1,000	5,300	100
Oklahoma City	400	1,500	200
Fort Worth	2,100	1,500	1,000
Milwaukee	50	9,627	50
Denver	1,000	400	
Louisville	150	812	5,100
Detroit		4,000	
Cudahy		1,700	
Wichita		1,063	
Indianapolis	900	10,000	
Cincinnati	200	5,333	3,000
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cleveland	60	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	125	3,000	200
New York	1,705	4,820	2,430
Toronto, Canada	1,304	2,648	412

### THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	20,000	12,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	10,000	700
St. Louis	2,800	10,500	2,000
St. Joseph	900	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,100	8,000	200
St. Paul		4,000	
Oklahoma City	500	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,200	400	500
Milwaukee		2,700	
Louisville		2,000	
Cudahy		2,200	
Wichita		2,000	
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	500	4,900	2,800
Buffalo		2,600	200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,386	8,396	4,966

### FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	1,000
Omaha	400	8,400	1,000
St. Louis	300	6,500	1,150
St. Joseph	200	3,500	200
Sioux City	300	6,000	
Fort Worth	2,600	500	
South St. Paul	1,600	8,000	300
Oklahoma	250	1,900	

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1915, are reported as follows:

### Chicago.

	Cattle.*	Hogs	Sheep.*
Armour & Co. ....	6,373	27,400	13,040
Swift & Co. ....	5,183	14,900	14,547
S. & S. Co. ....	3,930	9,100	5,437
Morris & Co. ....	4,401	9,700	5,601
Hammond Packing Co. ....	1,608	9,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby. ....	1,022	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. ....	500	7,100	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,600 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,500 hogs; others, 2,800 hogs.			

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,530	12,269	1,831
Fowler Packing Co.	207		509
S. & S. Co.	2,650	9,239	2,246
Swift & Co.	3,121	9,508	3,964
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,260	8,283	4,854
Morris & Co.	3,072	9,537	644
Others	240	726	16

### Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,798	9,719	964
Swift & Co.	3,799	11,969	2,522
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,462	14,116	2,358
Armour & Co.	3,413	11,751	1,392
Swartz & Co.		3,164	
J. W. Murphy		5,501	
Lincoln Packing Co.	77	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; S. & S. Co., 258 cattle.	

### St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,426	8,907	5,287
Swift & Co.	2,478	8,658	5,754
Armour & Co.	2,037	9,807	5,227
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	310		
Independent Packing Co.	816		
East Side Packing Co.	120	1,733	
J. H. Belz Provision Co.		1,070	
Hell Packing Co.		707	
Krey Packing Co.	10	842	
Sartorius Provision Co.		313	
Carondelet Packing Co.	1	302	
Others	1,326	10,093	829

\*Incomplete.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 5, 1915:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	28,040
Kansas City	14,376
Omaha	13,552
St. Joseph	5,653
Cudahy	504
Sioux City	3,842
South St. Paul	5,091
New York and Jersey City	8,768
Fort Worth	7,070
Philadelphia	3,091
Pittsburgh	1,041
Oklahoma City	3,338
Cincinnati	3,715

### HOGS.

Chicago	117,819
Kansas City	53,360
Omaha	53,637
St. Joseph	40,153
Cudahy	18,841
Sioux City	33,453
Ottumwa	15,800
Cedar Rapids	6,979
South St. Paul	30,428
New York and Jersey City	23,123
Fort Worth	23,062
Philadelphia	5,247
Pittsburgh	7,277
Oklahoma City	10,040
Cincinnati	11,101

### SHEEP.

Chicago	43,060
Kansas City	14,551
Omaha	7,265
St. Joseph	6,873
Cudahy	304
Sioux City	993
South St. Paul	2,121
New York and Jersey City	28,314
Fort Worth	5,082
Philadelphia	8,067
Pittsburgh	2,750
Oklahoma City	8



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Packer native steer hides selling at 24c. is information which should be estimated according to its importance. Hides are strong at record prices, despite the difficulty of bringing leather quotations up to a parity.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Trading was of good proportions in the period under review, considering the slowness of leather to move to a parity with hides. Tanners are taking mostly old salting, wherever it is possible to secure such hides on a reasonable basis. Very few Junes have moved thus far, and some of the sellers absolutely decline to put a value on their June goods, preferring to wait until all the older salting has been moved before turning to the hides on which no grubbing is allowed. Native steers brought 20c. for several clearance sales of February and March hides aggregating 20,000. There was a report early in the week to the effect that about 2,000 May native steers had sold at St. Louis at 24½c., one packer's month's production. The high price was said to have been paid on account of the light average weight. Late in the week such a transaction was denied, but some operators still contend the hides are sold. A bunch of 4,500 March, April and May extreme light native steers sold at 23c. A block of 3,000 April native steers sold at 22c. and 5,000 May hides went at 23½c. There were several rumors around the market late in the week to the effect that June native steers had sold at 24c. This was later confirmed, but known quantities could not be learned, beyond the fact that large trading was done on that basis. It is known at least one packer moved his June production, which would mean about 5,000 hides. Some sellers are not offering their June kill, preferring to clear out old stocks, of which there are still some held. Texas steers were not moved. The slaughter is limited and stocks are small. May hides are quiet at 21½c. last paid for heavies and some Junes are offered at 22c. Light Texas steers are offered at last sale rate of 21c. for Mays and extremes at 20½c. As far as can be learned there are no June underweights available. Butt branded steers went at 21c. to the extent of 12,000 June hides, two packers doing the trading. More are said to be available at that figure. Stocks are of fair proportions, there still being some Mays around for which 21c. is asked. Prior business was at 20½c. Colorado steers received no attention. Sellers asked 20½c. for the May take-off and want the butt price of 21c. for the Junes. Fairly ample stocks are still held awaiting sale.

Branded cows were quiet. There are still a few Mays around awaiting a buyer and 20½c. is talked for them. Previous business was at 20c. Stocks are small and the slaughter is limited. Heavy native cows opened the week with a sale of a carload of May hides at 23c. This was followed later by a trade in about 2,000 June, July and August Chicago hides for Eastern whole hide leather account. No other business was reported. Light native cows brought 23c. for two small cars of April and May take-off, and about 4,000 May hides later sold at 23½c. One of

the local city packers sold his April and May production of native steers and cows, estimated at 2,000 Aprils at 21c. and 2,000 Mays at 22c. Native bulls were not sold by the big packers. One of the local city packers moved his June through November production of native bulls estimated at about 4,000 hides at 19c. to a tanner who usually operates entirely in packer goods. Branded bulls were quiet. Last trades were in May kill at 16c. Forward slaughter is not quoted as yet, as there have been no inquiries. It is nominally quoted at 17@18c., as to salting.

Later.—The market is active. Late sales were 2,500 June to January native bulls at 19c. Bid of 19½c. refused for June to January native bulls. A lot of 10,000 June native steers brought 24c. and a small lot of June, heavy Texas sold at 22c. There is a good inquiry for butt branded steers, June forward kill. Packers are optimistic.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade was very small, considering the size of the prospective trading as evidenced by the numerous inquiries. Tanners were looking for free of grub heavy hides largely for working into harness and patent carriage leathers. Local sellers would not book hides of such description.

Heavy steers were inquired for, but no trade was reported. As high as 20c. was asked for the all number one goods wanted. Quotations at 18c. were given on inquiries for current receipt hides. Heavy cows went at 18c. for a car of all number one hides for patent carriage and harness leather. Buyers of these hides would have taken considerable stocks if sellers would book the business. Several trades aggregating 3,000 current receipts heavy cows running about 75 per cent. seconds sold at 17½c. Later a car of all No. 1 heavy cows sold late in the week at 19c. Butts were not reported moved, but it is said some business done in a quiet way in regular receipts at 17½c. basis. This is considered the nominal market. Dealers have recently refused to accept business at 17½c., the prior trading rate. Extremes were lifeless. Last trades were effected some time ago at 17½c. Branded cows were dull. The market was fairly well cleared out a few weeks ago at 15½c. for country lots flat basis. Country packer branded hides range up to 17½c. last paid, delivered Chicago basis as to quality. Bulls went at 15½c., the former sale figure, one car of light average stock bringing that figure. The lot in question contained the drop out hides from a sale of over 85-lb. bulls. Two cars of straight weights went at 15½c. and another brought 15½c. Country packer bulls are quoted at 16@17c. nominal, as to quality. City packers sold a few hides this week. One moved his June forward to first of December native bulls at 19c., involving about 4,000 hides. Another moved 2,000 April native cows and steers at 21c. and 2,000 Mays in connection at 22c. Kipskins were slow. Dealers have some on hand they desire to move, of poor quality. Last trades were effected some time ago at 17c. A bid at that figure would be eagerly accepted to clear out present holdings. Tanners do not seem to want these hides. City skins are quoted at 17½@18c. asked, and packers are held at 19@21c., as to seller and salting.

Later.—Market is steady but quiet. Current long-haired, grubby stock salable at 17½c.; sellers talking 18c. Bids of 19c. declined for all number one heavy cows.

**CALFSKINS** were not reported sold. Last trades in first salted city skins were effected at 19c. This is considered full value now. Collectors are endeavoring to draw 19½c. on further business, but only one buyer has been lending the market support in recent weeks, and his wants are temporarily supplied. Outside city skins are unchanged at 18½c. asked and last paid. Countries quoted at 17@18c., as to lots and packers, at 20c. last paid and 22c. asked. Deacons 80@90c. and light calf at \$1@1.10 last paid.

Later.—Calfskins slow. Rumor city calf sold at 19½c.

**HORSEHIDES** seemed a trifle firmer in tone. Butts sold more readily even though rates were the same. This is considered a bullish factor, as it is the immense stocks of butts which deters tanners from operating with any degree of freedom. Country run of hides was sold at \$4.25@4.50 as to quality. Local dealers paid as high as \$4.75 delivered basis for lots in the country with manes and tails on. City hides are quoted at \$4.75@5.25 asked as to lots. Unsold stocks are still of ample proportions. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2.00 and the coltskins at 50@75c. asked as to quality.

**HOGSKINS** are meeting with their usual good demand from local buyers who take all parcels as fast as accumulated at 55@65c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Pullers are not as active in the mart as previously owing to setback in pulled wool rates. Wool skins are about sold out, but the remaining small unsold stocks are hard to move on account of the poor position of pulled wools. Packers' stocks are small and held variously at \$1.60@1.75 as to quality. Shearlings are slower than a week ago and offered freely down to 65c. with some sellers still talking 75c. for selected stocks; spring lambs are quiet and quoted nominally at 75@85c. asked as to quality. Country wool skins are in small supply and moving out fairly well at \$1@1.40 average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots; shearlings and spring lambs are quoted at 35@50c. and dry western pelts are steady to strong at 16@17½c. asked and paid; outside for best Montana skins.

### Kansas City.

The total trading this week will figure over 100,000 hides, practically all selections with the exception of Texas steers, Colorados and branded cows participating, quantities ranging about 45,000 native steers, 10,000 butt brands, 3,000 heavy native cows, 40,000 light native cows, around 6,000 native bulls and 700 branded bulls. The trading is still very much scattered, indicating a good general de-

(Continued on page 43.)

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 9.

Strength and activity characterized the market on Monday, the opening day of the week; the receipts were moderate, totaled 15,871 head, and the market ruled 10@15c. higher, thus fully recovering the temporary decline in the trade during the closing days of last week. The upturn in the market put values back to the "high point" thus far this season, the advance being well sustained on Tuesday, at which time we had an ordinary run of 3,052 cattle and a fully steady market as compared with Monday's general level of values. On Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 15,500, making a total of 34,400 cattle for the first three days of the week as compared with 31,987 for the same period a week ago, the trade ruled strong to 10c. higher. Every indication points to a further strengthening of values on corn-fed cattle during the next few weeks.

The percentage of grassy butcher stuff in the receipts is gradually increasing, and as repeatedly predicted in these columns, the range in values is widening. Dry lot stuff is holding up well in price, and is as high as any time this season, while values of "grassy" cattle are gradually easing off, but as yet there has been no big depreciation. However, the discrimination is likely to become more acute during the near future, as the Southern "grassers" are beginning to move to the other markets, and within the next few weeks there is likely to be a still further price recession on the medium and low-priced butcher stuff.

On a 7½c. basis the packers clean up the hogs with alacrity, while every approach to the 8c. mark results in a sufficient increase in receipts to bring about a little setback in the trade. During the winter months it was largely a \$6.50@6.85 market, while for some weeks past the trade has been on a \$7.50@7.85 basis. With fairly moderate receipts thus far this week a little strengthening in values has taken place, and on Wednesday the bulk of the hogs sold at \$7.60@7.70, with choice shipping grades from \$7.70@7.80, and a little further strengthening of values is expected before a reaction sets in. While, as repeatedly stated in these columns, the demand is broad and the market shows an undertone of strength, yet June receipts promise to be fairly liberal, and it will likely be later in the summer before the market shows any big permanent advance.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today (Wednesday) are estimated at 8,000, and the market opened strong, with very little doing during the early hours of the session. Prices are steady with last week's close on lambs, but fully a quarter higher on sheep. Unless we get more increased receipts we look for prices to hold up pretty well to present quotations. We may expect receipts from the Western range within a week or two, and this might have a tendency to break prices a little. We quote: Good to choice spring lambs, \$11.75@12; fair to medium, \$10.25@11.25; culls and common lambs, \$8@9; good to choice clipped lambs, \$10@10.50; good to choice wethers, \$6.75@7.25; good to choice ewes, \$5.75@6; culls and common ewes, \$3.50@4.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 7.

All markets today reported more cattle than a week ago, the increase at the five Western markets amounting to 10,000. Another bearish feature was the large per cent. of native beef steers offered in connection with a fair supply from below the quarantine line. Chicago quoted prices 10c. lower, and here the best fed steers in practically all weights were steady, and plainer kinds weak to 10c. lower. Most of the native steers sold at \$8.10@8.80. In the quarantine division prices were 10 cents lower. Butcher cattle were steady to 10c. lower, though a fairly active demand. Veal calves were steady. Few stockers and feeders were offered and prices are firm. This is the beginning of the small runs of thin cattle, and the big movement will not be resumed until late summer. Most of the stockers and feeders are selling at \$7.25@8.25.

Hog prices were quoted steady to 5c. higher than Saturday. The top price was \$7.75, paid by shippers, and the bulk of the hogs sold to packers at \$7.60@7.70 or 5c. higher than in Chicago. Receipts were moderate, the five Western markets reporting about 7,000 less than a week ago, and a year ago. Here receipts were 8,000.

The sheep market is firm with demand active. A supply of 8,000 was absorbed readily. A three carload bunch of California spring lambs sold at \$11.25, and plain Texas yearlings \$8, with wethers \$5.75@6. This market is relatively high on sheep.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 9.

Our cattle receipts for the week ending today amount to 13,800 head, of which 4,500 head were received on the Southern side. The native cattle market is strong and active and, with the exception of medium and common grades of butcher stock, is on an unevenly higher basis than last week. Cattle of excellent quality and condition are arriving in larger quantities than at any time this year, and upon these grades the market has shown unusual activity. The top for the week was made on Tuesday, when a load of 1,500-lb. Missouri fed steers brought \$9.25; another sale of 3 loads weighing a little less than 1,300 lbs. was made at \$9.20; a number of sales between \$8.90@9.10 were recorded on the same day. Strictly prime heifers have sold this week at \$9.25; they were exceptional, however. The general quotations on this grade are \$8.50@9. Mixed steers and heifers range from \$8.75@9.10 for the best kinds. Three loads were disposed of on Tuesday at the top figure, and quite a few cars changed hands at 9c. Best cows are quoted at \$7@7.25; the bulk of the sales range from \$6.25@7. The feature of the native market this week was a sale of 8 loads of Texas fed steers averaging 1,301 lbs., which brought \$8.90. This is the market's record for Texas fed beef cattle. On the Southern side the market showed a sharp decline Wednesday of last week. Up to the present writing, however, it has fully made up the loss in prices, and is holding steady at the advance. The top for the week was made on a train of Texas steers sold on Tuesday for \$7.75. A hundred or more cars for the first three days

of this week have gone to scale at \$7.15@7.65.

Hog receipts were 56,400 for the week. The quality generally is good. Prices have held about steady, and today's quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$7.65@7.82½; good heavy hogs, \$7.70@7.80; light hogs, \$7.70@7.82½; bulk of all sales, \$7.65@7.80. The market is active and the Eastern order buyers are taking a large percentage of the receipts. Clearances prompt.

Sheep receipts were 18,000 this week, and the market has been unusually active. The tendency for the entire week has been towards higher prices. Clipped muttons are quoted at \$5.50@6; yearlings, \$7@9.10; a record price was made on Tuesday for clipped lambs when a double-deck sold at \$10.35. The general quotation on this grade is \$9@10.25. Spring lambs range from \$10@11.50. The unusually good weather conditions for feeding have resulted in some high class, well-conditioned lambs this season.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 8.

Heavy receipts of cattle of late have naturally tended to create a bearish sentiment in the trade and there was a 10@15c. drop in values last week with only a partial recovery this week. Demand holds up well, but the level of prices is high and it is natural that more or less weakness should develop on every appearance of anything like excessive supplies. Yearlings are still favored by all classes of buyers, and the best of them sell around the \$9 mark. Best of the heavy cattle land around \$8.70@8.80, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs go at \$8.20@8.50, with warmed up and short-fed grades at \$7.50@8 and on down. Range of prices on cows and heifers is narrowing down as buyers discriminate against the grassy stock. Poor to prime stock is going at \$4.50@7.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef grades around \$5.75@6.50. Veal calves remain active and steady at \$8.25@10.25, and bulls, stags, etc., find a free outlet at steady figures, \$5.50@7.25.

Prices for hogs have not shown very much change of late despite the heavy receipts. There appears to be practically no limit to the demand from both local packers and Eastern buyers and the movement continues brisk all along the line. Light weights are favored and the big, heavy, loads hard to move even at bottom figures. There were 11,000 hogs here today and they sold a shade higher. Tops brought \$7.60 as against \$7.42 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.40@7.45 as against \$7.30@7.40 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very light of late and while lambs have sold up to new high levels the heavy, mutton grades have been working lower and are hard to move at that. Spring lambs are selling at \$10@12.25, and yearlings, shorn, at \$9.50@10.50, the highest figures ever paid at this point. Scarcely any wethers are coming, but quite a few shorn ewes are selling at \$5@6.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 7, 1915.

	Beefes.		Calves.		Sheep and lambs.		Hogs.
New York .....	1,929	7,380	377	5,494			
Jersey City .....	3,602	4,572	21,390	17,629			
Central Union .....	3,237	361	6,547	...			
Totals .....	8,768	12,322	28,314	23,123			
Totals last week .....	7,581	15,040	34,910	22,986			

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mortons Gap, Ky.—The Mortons Gap Ice & Light Company has been incorporated by W. W. Kingston, K. Oates and Wm. C. Davis, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Sanitary Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by T. B. Thompson, V. A. Cobb, M. A. Cobb and others.

Carlton, N. Y.—The Growers' Cold Storage Company, has been incorporated by Benjamin G. Wilson, Perry H. Stowell and G. Ray Fuller of Waterport, N. Y. Capital Stock, \$50,000.

Norfolk, Va.—The Millner Dairy Company has been incorporated with J. H. Millner as president; J. L. Millner, vice-president, and P. R. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Marionville, Mo.—The Marionville Ice & Cold Storage Company has been organized with W. H. Bradford as president and Charles R. Logan as secretary and treasurer, and propose to build a cold storage warehouse for fruit, with an ice making plant in connection.

## ICE NOTES.

Abilene, Texas.—J. F. Handy will establish a dairy at Abilene.

Covington, Ind.—Notice of dissolution has been filed by the Creamery Company.

Turtle Lake, Wis.—L. L. Tipper's ice house at this place has been destroyed by fire.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Scudders-Gale Grocer Company will install a cold storage plant.

Riverdale, Md.—The installation of a refrigeration plant is contemplated by O. Klinger.

Turtle Lake, Wis.—The ice house at Turtle Lake owned by M. Leisz has been destroyed by fire.

Okemah, Okla.—The Commercial Club of Okemah is promoting the establishment of an ice factory.

Winnsboro, S. C.—An ice plant, to supply a town of 4,000 inhabitants, will be installed by R. Y. Turner.

Wolcott, N. Y.—Fire damaged the ice house belonging to the Baker Ice Company to the extent of \$800.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—A cold storage plant is being added to the produce house of Jean and Tune on Depot street.

Winnie, Texas.—G. M. Southwick, representing Mrs. Evans, is reported to install an ice plant and creamery.

Marine, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the plant of the Marine Light, Ice & Packing Company. Loss, \$16,000.

Baltimore, Md.—A distributing station will be erected on Montford avenue by the American Ice Company, Henry Head, manager.

South Grove, Ky.—It is reported that an ice factory and electric light plant will be erected by J. Edwards, of Pembroke, Ky.

Dansville, N. Y.—Fire in nursery cold storage plant of Maloney Brothers & Wells on Main street. Damage and origin unknown.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A refrigerating plant to cost \$22,000 will be erected by Smith, Richardson & Conroy at Cedar and Bay streets.

Rockwall, Texas.—The Rockwall Ice Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000, will build a five-ton ice plant.

Norfolk, Va.—A cold storage plant, two stories, 40 x 90 feet, and of brick construction, estimated to cost \$25,000 will be erected by Isaac Fass.

Selma, Ala.—Kratzer Ice Cream Company, of Montgomery, Ala., contemplates building an ice cream factory and ice plant of from 15 to 25 tons daily capacity.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—E. Kahn & Sons Company, has plans for additions to be made to refrigerating and cooling plant located on Livingston street.

Staunton, Va.—Work has been commenced on the cold storage plant at Staunton, which

is being erected by Rothwell & Company, of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Huntington, W. Va.—Plans are being prepared for the Wilson Creamery Company for the erection of a creamery and office building, three stories, 125 x 150 feet, and of brick and concrete construction.

Galveston, Texas.—Contract has been awarded by the Galveston Ice & Cold Storage Company, for the erection of an addition to the cold storage plant, brick construction, three stories, 120 x 50 feet, estimated to cost \$40,000.

## ICE PLANT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

(Van Rensselaer H. Greene in Refrigerating World.)

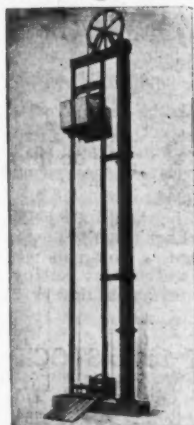
It is now generally conceded that the proper way to operate an ice machine of the compression type most economically is to "freeze back" just to the suction valves. Upon entering an engine room once upon a time in company with an old school engineer, the chief was asked, "Why do you freeze back?" and his answer was, "To get the most out of the compressor." The intention of this article is to analyze the chief engineer's answer and to show the cause that makes his answer correct.

To abstract heat from a refrigerator box which is piped for direct expansion, we open the coil expansion valve and allow some liquid ammonia to enter the coils, there to absorb heat through the pipe surfaces and become gasified. The ammonia which was fed through the expansion valve was a liquid and the cooling effect was proportional to the number of pounds of liquid that passed through this expansion valve and became gasified in the cooling pipes by absorbing heat from the surrounding air.

From this point to the compressor the ammonia is handled in a gaseous state. Suppose, for example, a pound of liquid ammonia occupied .024 cubic feet and when gasified

## ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants  
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

## ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for catalog.

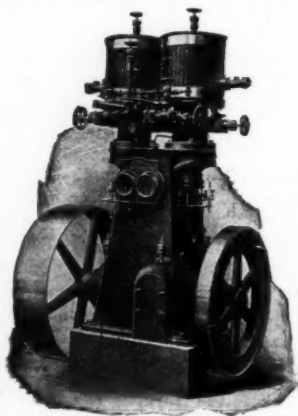
**GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY**  
Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

Chicago

## FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

**FRICK** machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

**FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.**

## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**B. B. AMMONIA** may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., J. W. Gilbert.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

occupies 9 cubic feet, assuming no losses, every time the compressor sucks in 9 cubic feet of gas it discharges into the condenser one pound of liquid to be fed again through the expansion coils.

All gases expand when heated and consequently when an ice machine has a long suction line which is uncovered the suction gas becomes heated on its way to the machine and on account of this heating effect expands so that instead of 9 cubic feet being occupied by one pound of liquid when gasified, one pound now occupies 12 cubic feet.

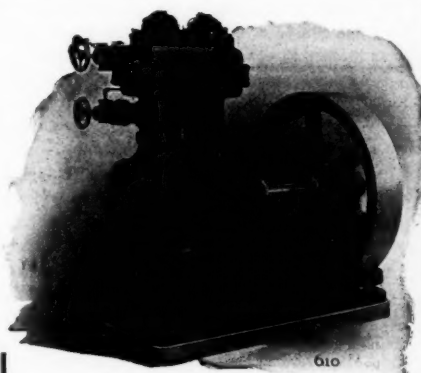
The result is that the capacity of the machine is decreased 33 per cent. because for the same compressor displacement, 1/3 less pounds of liquid are discharged into the condenser for re-expansion at the expansion valve. To overcome this loss, you must operate the machine 1/3 faster with the consequent increase in steam H. P. to drive same and the increased coal consumption per day.

If you will stop to consider how an ice machine must be constructed to satisfactorily operate, you will at once realize that it is impossible to entirely overcome this heating effect because the walls and cylinder head must have attained a reasonable temperature, due to the heat compression.

In the old style Linde compressor, which as you know was the first design of ice machine ever built, there is used a spherical front and back head and a spherical piston, in order that clearance may be reduced to a minimum. This style of machine is water-jacketed around the body of the compressor but has no cooling agent around either of the heads. In these spherical heads are located the suction and discharge valves.

If you have ever watched a Linde machine in operation you will notice that somewhere across the middle of the back head is a definitely marked line of frost on the side on which the suction valves are located, and on the other side, in which the discharge valves are located, is hot metal. Every time the piston goes forward on the suction stroke it draws incoming return gas through these suction passages, which are extremely close to the discharge passages, and further than that, when the suction valve inside the compressor head opens inward, the ammonia gas is sucked out on both sides against this spherical head, all of which greatly tends to heat the incoming gas, so that at the completion of the suction stroke, instead of the suction gas having a temperature of zero when operated

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



# YORK CO

Plants have been successful in every field where refrigeration is used. As an evidence of this we call attention to the fact that from 35 to 40% of all the Refrigerating Machines sold each year in the United States and Canada are York Machines.

Therefore we believe it will be to your interest to consult us freely as to your requirements. If you have any problems to solve, we can help you in a practical way. So much depends on getting started aright.

May we figure on your needs? The YORK Organization is at your service.

## York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

We have an interesting exhibit in operation in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

# DOORS



## For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL**

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.**

Formerly

**JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.**  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.



under a back pressure of 15 pounds, it approximate 150 degs.

Under these conditions there is required 5.3 cubic feet of gas per minute per actual ton of refrigeration at 15 pounds back pressure and 185 condenser pressure and the indicated horsepower of the compressor is 1.42. This corresponds to an efficiency of 75 per cent. If now, by proper management, and by careful freezing back on the part of the operating engineer, it were possible to reduce the temperature of the gas in the cylinder at the completion of the suction stroke from 150 degs. to 75 degs., then the number of cubic feet handled per minute would be reduced from 5.3 to 4.6, the horsepower from 1.4 to 1.2 and the efficiency of the machine would be raised from 75 per cent. to 86 per cent.

This at once calls to your attention the fact that the real efficiency of an ice machine is not in any way connected with the subject of clearance, so much of which we have been told in the last two or three years, but is mostly dependent upon the amount of heat in the incoming gas.

The vague question of horsepower per ton is indeed a very peculiar one, for every time we suck into an ammonia compressor and discharge into the condenser with a suction pressure of 15 pounds against a condenser pressure of 185 pounds, 5.3 cubic feet will require 1.4 h. p., and if we reduce this 5.3 cubic feet to 4.6 we will reduce the horsepower required to 1.2.

Thus far we have only been dealing with cubic feet of gas per minute compressed and discharged between two limits of suction and condenser pressure and after all, this is what governs the horsepower of any kind of a ma-

chine working on the air compressor principle. The horsepower per ton is an entirely different proposition, for a ton of refrigeration, depends, as stated before, upon the number of pounds of liquid ammonia that is fed past the expansion valve and when this number of pounds becomes gasified and is handled by the compressor in cubic feet, a ton of refrigeration becomes at once governed by the number of pounds of ammonia contained in a cubic foot of gas and has nothing whatever to do with the horsepower question, that minute, so the more efficient the design and the more carefully the plant is operated, the less will be the heating effect, and the more pounds of ammonia there will be in the cylinder at the end of the suction stroke per cubic foot, in consequence of which the tonnage of the machine will be greater for the same horsepower, which means decreased horsepower per ton.

We have now come to the point at which we must consider how this heating effect can be reduced. First, it can be greatly aided by the way the machine is operated. An ice machine should be managed so that there is no possibility of heating and expanding the suction gas on its way to the compressor. This suction piping should be particularly well insulated and care taken in the laying of the suction line that it does not come in proximity with boiler lines, pipe lines and other heating surfaces, and when this line is properly laid and covered, and of sufficient size, the engineer should see to it that a sufficient feed is maintained on the piping to bring the gas back to the suction valve at a temperature as near as possible to that which corresponds to the temperature represented

by the back pressure.

It is for this reason that in recent years most all manufacturers have advocated the placing in the suction and discharge lines, thermometer wells in which can be located standard thermometers. For example, if you are operating with a suction pressure of 15 pounds the corresponding temperature of which is 0 deg. Fahr., the operating engineer should see to it that the gas entering the compressor is at, or near the temperature of zero as he can possibly get it, because by so doing he is greatly increasing the efficiency of his machine as a whole.

An excess of liquid ammonia carried back into the compressor is not desirable because the liquid ammonia lying in the compressor cylinder as a liquid absorbs heat from the surrounding walls and gasifies, thereby filling the cylinder with gas which is generated by heat from the cylinder walls without having done useful work in the expansion coils. An excess feed on the expansion coils can be determined by the discharge temperature of the ice machine which is a subject which will be discussed in a later article.

#### BUTCHERS TO MAKE WAR MUNITIONS.

Reports from London this week state that between 3,000 and 4,000 men who are employed at Smithfield Market have volunteered to work four hours a day in turning out munitions of war. A committee formed to put this plan into effect purposes to close the market two hours earlier than at present on four days of the week, to effect partly the increase in working hours.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

## JUDICIAL SALE

S. C. 4143: Provincial Lumber & Supply Co., Ltd., vs. Calgary Public Abattoirs Co. et al

### PUBLIC AUCTION

HENRY McCALLUM, Auctioneer

at the Court House at the City of Calgary at  
12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of July, 1915

That portion of Block 9, Plan 2663-K. Calgary, South of Blackfoot trail commencing at a point on the West boundary of said Block 9, Southerly 520' from its intersection with the South boundary of the Blackfoot trail, thence East parallel with the said Blackfoot trail 429' thence south parallel with the West boundary of said Block 9, to the Bow River, thence West following the sinuosities of the said Bow River to the West boundary of said Block 9, thence Northerly to the place of commencement, containing three acres, more or less.

There is on the property a brick and concrete building approximately 90' x 60', three stories high, theretofore used as an abattoir, suitable for a Packing Plant or Factory, with number of out buildings, gangway, office, stable, etc.

Terms of Sale: 10% deposit at the time of the sale and the balance in four quarterly payments within three months 6 months, 9 months, and 12 months from the date of sale with interest at 7% per annum.

The property will be sold subject to Reserve Bid fixed by the Master or Judge in Chambers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Savary, Fenerty & de Roussy, Solicitors for the Plaintiff Company, Stringer Block, Calgary.

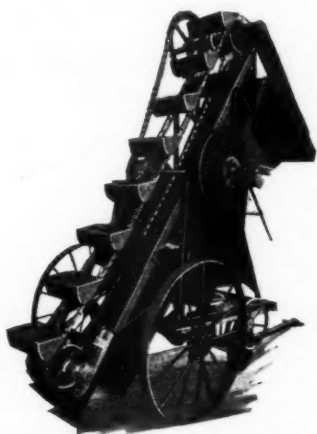
Approved:  
W.

(Signed) W. L. WALSH,  
J. S. C.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### PORTABLE WAGON LOADER FOR COAL.

The Gifford-Wood Company, of Hudson, N. Y., who make coal equipment as well as ice machinery and tools, have put on the market an improved portable wagon loader for coal which is said to be a great step forward in efficiency and economy. This loader, one type of which is illustrated here, is built to meet every condition in handling soft and hard coal, also crushed stone, gravel, sand, etc. The machine shown here is designed for handling hard coal, and is especially adapted for use where high wagons or trucks are employed. Other types are made for soft coal, for small coal, etc. Bulletin No. 16 has been issued by the Gifford-Wood



GIFFORD-WOOD PORTABLE WAGON LOADER.

Company, describing and illustrating these devices, and can be had upon application to the company's offices at Hudson, N. Y., New York City, Boston or Chicago.

### MOTOR TRUCK USED EVERYWHERE.

"At the rate of recent increase, it will not be long before every city government in the country will have discarded horses entirely," says Paul V. Clodio Metropolitan distributor of the KisselKar. "In the hundred or so municipalities that have installed KisselKar

trucks nearly every department of city government is represented. Trucks are used to mount fire apparatus, to flush and to sprinkle streets, to hustle prisoners, to render first aid to the ill and injured, to pick up waste, to haul road and building material, to carry meters and supplies for the water department, to deliver books for the public library and for about every other municipal purpose. In all these branches of work they show a marked economy over horses and very much more efficiency."

### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bulletin 156, just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows retail prices of the principal articles of food in each of 44 important industrial cities throughout the United States. This bulletin continues the Bureau's series on retail prices, the last preceding bulletin on retail prices having dealt with prices for November and December, 1913. Actual prices for 1913 and 1914 are given, and also summaries of retail prices for the period from 1907 to 1914, inclusive.

The figures show that the highest point during 1914 was reached in September, when the price of all food was 7.1 per cent. higher than the average price for 1913, and the lowest point was reached in April, when the price was 3.5 per cent. lower than the average price for 1913. Except for lard and such articles as are affected by seasonal changes, the highest price during the year was either in August or September. The price of all food combined was but 2 per cent. higher for the year 1914 than 1913.

For the eight years, 1907 to 1914, considering all food combined, the highest price was reached in 1914, while the lowest price prevailed in 1907. This, however, is not true of each article. Flour, for instance, was 5.3 per cent. higher in 1909 than in 1914. Sugar, which reached a remarkably high point, 145.3 per cent., in August, 1914, was 7.9 per cent. lower for the year 1914 than for the year 1911, and was also lower for the year 1914 than for the years 1910 and 1912. All meats were higher in 1914 than in any of the seven

preceding years covered in this review.

The cities for which actual prices are shown are Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; El Paso, Tex.; Fall River, Mass.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Manchester, N. H.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

In an appendix is described in detail the changes in the methods of dealing with the price quotations in constructing relative prices and index numbers, and the shiftings of the base period from which price changes are measured in percentages of the average price for the base period. Formerly changes in the prices of each individual commodity and of all 15 commodities included in the retail price index were expressed in percentages of the average price for each commodity and for all commodities for the period 1890-99. These percentages or relative prices were calculated by averaging relative prices expressing the percentage change in price for individual firms and for each city in a geographical district.

The defects and limitations of relative prices and index numbers constructed by thus averaging percentages of prices that differ greatly in amount are discussed, and the new methods used in this bulletin, by which relative prices and index numbers are calculated from actual money prices, are explained. A retail price index should show percentage changes in the cost of a given list of commodities—the workman's family market basket—rather than an average of the percentage changes in price of the individual articles.

## VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

# Chicago Section

Peace at any price, or peace without price, which?

And the sufferin' yet still "marches on" like a reglar sojer.

What has become of Hobson's "Jap" scare; did someone misplace it?

Back to the Chautauquas, Bill! Well, \$300 per is some salve, anyway!

And still Kaiser Bill says to Woody: "Aw, gwan!" What he may say later remains to be seen.

If the present war does away with a few monarchies it will not have been in vain. But—will it?

How the belligerent nations now murdering each other figure that God is with them is beyond comprehension.

How's this? Burglars broke into the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary and stole the warden's bulldog, valued at \$500.

The State judges' election last Monday resulted in a Republican walkover, 17 out of the 23 being elected. Significant?

Any American citizen—naturalized or native—who is not with the United States wholly and solely, is against it. That's a cinch!

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,850 to \$3,000 net to the buyer. Several applications were filed during the past week.

Barney Dernburg left the country Saturday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord. Will she be torpedoed? Well, take a guess!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June

5, 1915, averaged 11.55 cents per pound for domestic beef.

Several shrewd traders here cannot see the bearishness so evident in the wheat pit, contending that foreign governments have not commenced buying yet.

One thing is certain—peace advocates, reformers, et al., couldn't make things any worse in Mexico and Europe if they tried their darndest. Nossir!

Hon. Matt Parker gets over the ground nearly as well as D. I. Davis, and that is going some. Something about Matt assures him a hearty welcome everywhere.

The Gullflight explanation reads like the old story of the man who said: "Excuse me, I mistook you for another fellow," after he had beaten him up somepin awful.

A good old-fashioned rainy day for election day seems to favor the Republicans every time. It didn't uster, but now this wet and dry stuff needs analysis.

They are making life one little — for Barney Pshaw in dear old Lunnon. In this country they would send a chap like him plumb to —. That is, they might, after they got mad enough!

"Good judges are a joy forever," says the Daily News. Now the question arises, how many are good, or even decent? We have had some peculiar samples sitting on the judicial bench in Chicago.

Mr. R. Mannheimer, the well-known packer of Evansville, Ind., spent a few days in Chicago during the week, calling on the brokers and the trade generally, as is his custom from time to time.

The packinghouses east of Halsted street—the Independent Packing Company, Brennan Packing Company, Pfaelzer & Sons and the John Agar Packing Company, are all running full blast and doing a big business.

Forty-eight million dollars worth of war horses have been shipped from the United States since the war began. And the European poor didn't even get a chance at a

horse meat diet, either. Just slaughtered and left to rot!

The ructionists—such as the Nihilist, the Anarchist, the black hand, et al.—are keeping very quiet. When peace is declared then they'll hop into a little war of their own, no doubt, and it will be on taxation, largely.

W. G. Press & Company say on the provision situation: "Bullish ideas are, in many quarters, undergoing a revision, due partly to the big drop in prices of grain. When May wheat was selling around \$1.67, May corn around 85c. and May oats around 62c., it was hard to take a bearish view on provisions, even with the provision stocks continually accumulating, but now that there is a lowering of all grain values, we are inclined to look on the bearish side of the futures in provisions on all good bulges, at least until there is a change in conditions. The principal pressure on provisions is the big stocks of everything, next the big June run of hogs is facing us and a probable lower hog market all through June, and also the bearish situation in grains. Then again the domestic trade on hog products is not good, except in hams and smoked meats, and all that we have left to put strength into provisions is our foreign trade, which is growing more difficult to forecast all the time. While there is no doubt of the big trade ahead to come to us from Europe, the present situation is surrounded with so many difficulties that a bearish view on provisions is the only logical conclusion."

## MEAT STORAGE TEMPERATURES.

"We would be pleased to have you give us advice regarding the proper temperature for freezing various kinds of meat," writes an inquirer to Refrigerating World. "We understand that it has been the custom to carry most pork and beef products for long periods in a temperature around 10 to 12 degrees. It is our opinion that the colder the temperature in a freezing room, the more apt the product is to have the juices or the moisture in the meat drawn out in the shape of frost, and then leaving the meat dry and pithy when thawed out or finally processed."

The United States Department of Agriculture, during the years of 1904 and 1905, undertook some experiments to determine the

**M. G. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
**ENGINEERS**  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Insurgations. 1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Established 1905  
**DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.**  
**PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS**  
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL  
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ALLIED INDUSTRIES.  
ICE FACTORIES.  
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**—ENGINEERS—**  
**PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE**  
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# "EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

## MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

### The Ceres Trading Co.

INCORPORATED

IMPORT AND EXPORT  
PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS  
AND  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

No. 1 Wall Street, New York  
COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

most desirable temperatures for preserving various perishable products, including meats, poultry, butter, eggs and fruits. We are aware of the results obtained with all products but fresh meat.

Temperatures used for carrying pork and beef for a number of months vary in different cold storage plants from 5 degs. above zero to 22 degs. above zero Fahr., according to demand and opinion of the owner of the goods. The difference noted is partly due to varying length of storage period, and to the quality of the refrigeration.

The fresh meat from killing room is sent to the hanging room where its temperature falls from say 85 degs. F. to 60 degs. within 8 to 10 hours, the room air temperature being 45 degs. From here the meat is sent to the chill room where its temperature is lowered to 36 degs. after 28 to 30 hours. More rapid chilling is apt to cause "bone stink."

If the meat is to be frozen, it is sent to the freezer, where its temperature during 24 hours is lowered to 14 to 12 degs. Experience has shown that it is not necessary to keep the frozen meat in room with air temperature as cold as this. It can be preserved for months by removing it from the freezing

### LEON DASHEW

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320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to  
Beef and Products Credit Association,  
also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of  
New York City

room to the cold storage room where the air temperature may be either 12 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 100 per cent., or 14 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 90 per cent., or 16 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 82 per cent., or 18 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 76 per cent., or 20 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 70 per cent., or 22 degs. F. if the relative humidity is 65 per cent.

Under each of the conditions the amount of moisture in a cubic foot of room air is the same, namely, 0.00013 lbs., thus the absolute moisture content is fixed, but the relative humidity, that is, the ratio of the moisture actually in the air to what it can absorb and hold, naturally increases as the temperature is raised, at the rates indicated by the percentages just given. In other words, the shrinkage will be more at the higher temperatures given.

At temperatures below 27 degs. F. it is almost impossible to measure the relative humidity, but we know that the wet bulb temperature would be but little above the temperature of the cooling pipes, and from

this consideration, one is able to estimate the probable relative humidity existing in the room.

From the above table it can also be inferred that with satisfactory circulation of air, the temperature may safely be carried higher than if there is no circulation. In fact, it has been shown that with forced air circulation fresh meat may be carried well for 6 to 8 weeks in a room of 33 degs. F., but not without getting at least 5 per cent. loss in weight by shrinkage.

In conclusion a table is appended showing the air temperatures at which various meat products are stored. The higher temperatures indicated are advised only for either shot storage and good circulation, or where the cooling pipes are 15 to 25 degs. colder than the air in the room.

#### Meat storage temperatures:

Beef, fresh, 2 to 10 days.....	35 to 39 deg. F.
Beef, fresh, 10 to 30 days.....	30 to 35 deg. F.
Beef, freezing .....	10 to 14 deg. F.
Beef, for long storage.....	16 to 22 deg. F.
Oxtails .....	32 deg. F.
Tenderloin .....	33 to 40 deg. F.
Sausage casings .....	20 to 40 deg. F.
Bologna .....	32 to 39 deg. F.
Veal .....	30 to 35 deg. F.
Mutton, fresh .....	33 to 36 deg. F.
Mutton, frozen .....	25 to 28 deg. F.
Hogs (good circulation).....	30 to 36 deg. F.
Pickling room .....	43 to 46 deg. F.
Meat, brined .....	35 to 40 deg. F.
Meat, canned .....	30 to 35 deg. F.
Hams, shoulders, ribs, not brined .....	20 to 32 deg. F.
Salt meat curing room.....	33 deg. F.
Salt meat after curing.....	43 deg. F.
Beef, dried .....	36 to 45 deg. F.
Livers .....	20 to 30 deg. F.
Lard .....	34 to 45 deg. F.
Butterine, oleomargarine .....	20 to 35 deg. F.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 31.....	30,959	1,000	80,204	8,186
Tuesday, June 1.....	2,934	3,146	14,573	7,239
Wednesday, June 2.....	15,094	3,266	39,089	9,887
Thursday, June 3.....	3,889	2,082	20,649	9,008
Friday, June 4.....	821	568	15,532	5,202
Saturday, June 5.....	54	6	8,037	3,860
Total last week.....	36,751	10,068	128,704	43,491
Previous week.....	40,052	9,934	145,684	51,526
Cor. week, 1914.....	37,065	8,703	105,675	62,930
Cor. week, 1913.....	45,277	10,351	155,176	66,710

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 31.....	3,471	1	2,455
Tuesday, June 1.....	534	...	999
Wednesday, June 2.....	3,287	...	2,075
Thursday, June 3.....	1,284	...	3,685
Friday, June 4.....	135	...	1,158
Saturday, June 5.....	...	...	613
Total last week.....	8,711	1	10,985
Previous week.....	8,631	...	13,731
Cor. week, 1914.....	16,257	...	17,323
Cor. week, 1913.....	16,964	242	15,067

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 5, 1915.....	\$71,399	3,447,514	1,370,259
Same period, 1914.....	82,382	2,449,206	2,214,210

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 5, 1915.....	508,000
Previous week.....	508,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	463,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	587,000
Total year to date.....	12,350,000
Same period, 1914.....	10,357,000
Same period, 1913.....	10,926,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 5, 1915.....	102,900	422,900	99,500
Week ago.....	106,000	372,200	139,900
Year ago.....	95,100	314,700	149,400
Two years ago.....	115,600	447,300	195,600

## Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to June 5, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	2,545,000	2,461,000
Hogs.....	9,024,000	7,524,000
Sheep.....	3,809,000	4,830,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 5, 1915:		
Armour & Co.	27,200	
Swift & Co.	14,900	
S. & S. Co.	9,200	
Morris & Co.	9,800	
Hammond Co.	9,200	
Western P. Co.	7,400	
Anglo-American	7,200	
Independent P. Co.	6,800	
Royd, Lunham & Co.	6,200	
Roberts & Oake	5,300	
Brennan P. Co.	5,200	
Miller & Hart	3,200	
Others	11,000	
Totals	123,600	
Previous week	136,600	
Cor. week, 1914	104,100	
Cor. week, 1913	148,300	
Total, 1915	3,238,800	
Total, 1914	2,271,200	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.00	\$7.60	\$5.05	\$10.25
Previous week.....	8.45	7.65	6.00	10.25
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.15	5.35	9.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.80	5.35	8.90
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.54	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.10	4.05	6.20

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.45@ 9.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@ 9.35
Inferior heifers.....	5.75@ 7.50
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@ 7.00
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@ 7.25
Cutters.....	3.50@ 4.50
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00

Butcher bulls.....	5.65@ 7.25
Bolognas.....	5.75@ 7.25
Good to choice veal calves.....	8.50@ 10.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 8.50

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.00@ 7.75
Fair to fancy light.....	7.55@ 7.70
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.50@ 7.70
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.50@ 7.65
Heavy and mixed packing.....	7.40@ 7.55
Heavy packing.....	7.35@ 7.50
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.50@ 7.25
*Stags.....	6.50@ 7.25

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Shorn ewes.....	\$5.00@ 5.75
Shorn yearlings.....	7.00@ 7.75
Clipped wethers.....	5.00@ 6.00
Clipped lambs.....	9.25@ 10.50
Spring lambs.....	11.00@ 11.50
Bucks.....	3.75@ 5.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$18.00	\$18.02½	\$17.90	\$17.90
September.....	18.40	18.40	18.30	18.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.80	9.82½	9.75	9.75
September.....	10.07½	10.07½	9.97½	10.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.57½	10.57½	10.52½	10.52½
September.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.82½	10.82½

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

Market closed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	17.85	17.95	17.80	17.80
September.....	18.25	18.35	18.20	18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.75	9.75	9.65	9.65
September.....	9.97½	10.00	9.90	9.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.47½	10.50
September.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.77½	10.80

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	17.82½	17.95	17.82½	17.82½
September.....	18.25	18.32½	18.20	18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.65	9.67½	9.62½	9.62½
September.....	9.90	9.95	9.87½	9.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½
September.....	10.82½	10.85	10.77½	10.77

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	17.87½	17.90	17.82½	17.82½
September.....	18.20	18.30	18.20	18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.62½	9.65	9.60	9.60
September.....	9.90	9.92½	9.85	9.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.47½	10.50	10.45	10.45
September.....	10.77½	10.82½	10.77½	10.77½

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	17.80	17.80	17.05	17.35
September.....	18.20	18.20	17.40	17.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.57½	9.57½	9.42½	9.52½
September.....	9.85	9.85	9.75	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.40	10.45	10.27½	10.35
September.....	10.75	10.77½	10.62½	10.67½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@ 26
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@ 23
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@ 25
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@ 18
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@ 18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@ 18
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@ 12½
Round Steaks.....	20	@ 23
Round Roasts.....	18	@ 18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@ 20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@ 12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@ 18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@ 20
Legs, fancy.....	24	@ 25
Stew.....	15	@ 15
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	@ 22
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@ 25
Chops, French, each.....	15	@ 15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	13	@ 20
Stew.....	12½	@ 12½
Shoulders.....	16	@ 16
Hind Quarters.....	22	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	16	@ 16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@ 18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14	@ 16
Pork Chops.....	18	@ 20
Pork Shoulders.....	12	@ 12
Pork Tenderloins.....	25	@ 25
Pork Butts.....	14	@ 14
Spare Ribs.....	10	@ 10
Hocks.....	11	@ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@ 12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@ 12½
Legs.....	18	@ 18
Breasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulders.....	16	@ 18
Cutlets.....	18	@ 18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25

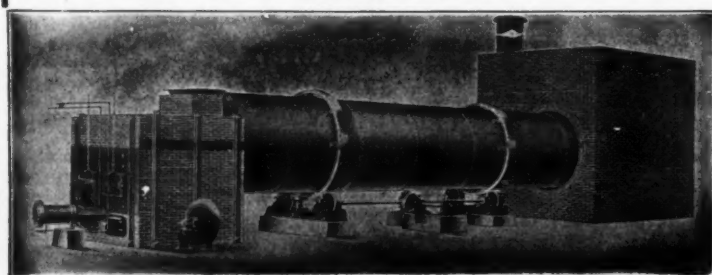
## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	3½	@ 3½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@ 75
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 15
Calveskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@ 65
Klips.....	13	@ 13

of the largest  
**PACKING COMPANIES**  
are now using  
**BREWERS & PACKERS**  
**SPECIAL ENAMEL**  
Hard and Smooth as Tile  
and just as Washable  
Prices Right. Ask us  
**THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.**  
CLEVELAND, O.

Watch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers	13	@13 1/2
Good native steers	12	@12 1/2
Native steers, medium	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Heifers, good	11	@11 1/2
Cows	11	@11 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	12	@12
Beef Cuts.		
Cow Chunks	9	@9 1/2
Steer Chunks	10	@10 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12	@12
Medium Plates	9	@8 1/2
Steer Plates	9	@9
Cow rounds	11	@11
Steer rounds	13	@13 1/2
Cow Loins	12	@12
Steer Loins, Heavy	16	@16 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21	@21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21	@21
Strip Loins	14	@14
Striplin Butts	15	@15
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Rolls	15	@15
Hump Butts	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Trimnings	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Shank	7	@7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/2	@11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11	@11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14	@14
Loins Ends, steer, native	16	@16
Loins Ends, cow	15	@15
Hanging Tenderloins	12	@12
Flank Steak	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Beef Offal.		
Brains, per lb.	6	@6
Hearts	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Tongues	17	@17
Sweetbreads	18	@18
Ox Tail, per lb.	9	@9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Brains	6	@6
Kidneys, each	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Veal.		
Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/2	@12
Light Carcass	13 1/2	@14 1/2
Good Carcass	15	@15 1/2
Good Saddles	12	@12 1/2
Medium Racks	12	@12 1/2
Good Racks	13	@13
Veal Offal.		
Brains, each	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Sweetbreads	65	@65
Calif Livers	24	@27
Heads, each	27	@30
Lambs.		
Good Caul	18	@18
Round Dressed Lambs	20	@20
Saddles, Caul	20	@20
R. D. Lamb Racks	18	@18
Caul Lamb Racks	17	@17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	22	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	@18
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@1 1/2
Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	14	@14
Good Sheep	16	@16
Medium Saddles	16	@16
Good Saddles	17	@17
Good Racks	13	@13
Medium Racks	12	@12
Mutton Legs	15	@15
Mutton Loins	13	@13
Mutton Stew	10	@10
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@10
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs	11	@11
Pork Loins	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Leaf Lard	10	@10
Tenderloins	27	@27
Spare Ribs	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Butts	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Trimnings	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	12	@12
Tails	8	@8
Snouts	4	@4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6	@6
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	9	@9
Cheek Meat	9	@9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Neck Bones	4	@4
Skinned Shoulders	11	@11
Pork Hearts	5	@5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@4
Pork Tongues	12	@12
Slip Bones	5	@5
Tail Bones	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Brains	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Backfat	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Hams	14	@14
Calas	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Belilles	17	@17
Shoulders	11	@11
SAUSAGE.		
Columbia Cloth Bologna	9	@9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10	@10
Choice Bologna	11 1/2	@11 1/2

Frankfurters	@12 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@9 1/2
Tongue	@13 1/2
Minced Sausage	@12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@13
New England Sausage	@13
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@12
Special Compressed Ham	@12 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@12 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@15 1/2
Polish Sausage	@12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@13 1/2
Farm Sausage	@13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@11 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@12
Boneless lean butts in casings	@21 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@13
Delicatessen Leaf	@10
Jellied Roll	@18 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	—@—
German Salami (new)	@23
Italian Salami (new goods)	@26 1/2
Holsteiner	@17 1/2
Mettwurst	@15
Farmer	@20 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@1.35
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25
Pork link, kits	@1.70
Pork links, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.50 @ 9.05
Polish sausage, kits	@1.80
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.80 @ 9.85
Frankfurts, kits	@1.80
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.85 @ 10.00
Blood Sausage, kits	@1.55
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.00
Liver Sausage, kits	@1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25
Head Cheese, kits	@1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No.	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.60
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@23.00
Plate Beef	@22.00
Prime Mess Beef	@22.00
Mess Beef	@22.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@25.00
Mess Pork, old	@19.25
Clear Fat Backs	@22.00
Family Back Pork	@23.50
Bean Pork	@16.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@11 1/2
Pure lard	@10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@8 1/2
Lard, compound	@5 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@10 1/2
Cookers' and bakers' shortening tubs	@10 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	18 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@12 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@12
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@11
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@11 1/2
Extra Short Clenders	@12
Extra Short Ribs	@12
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	@12 1/2
Butts	@9
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@16
Skinned Hams	@16 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@21 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 4 avg.	@16 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@10 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	@12
Dried Beef Seta	@21 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@23 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@23
Dried Beef Outsides	@19 1/2
Smoked Rolled Hams	@22
Smoked Rolled Hams	@23
Bolled Calas	@17
Cooked Loin Rolls	@24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@17

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@19
Export Rounds	@25
Middles, per set	@25
Beef bungs, per piece	@22 1/2
Beef weasands	@4 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@80
Hog casings, free of salt	@70
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@18
Hog bungs, large, medium	@7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@8
Hog bungs, narrow	@3
Imported wide sheep casings	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@80
Imported medium sheep casings	@60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.35 @ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit	2.10 @ 2.25
Concentrated tankage	1.00 @ 1.75
Ground tankage, 12%	@2.17 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@2.17 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@2.15 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@1.90 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	16.00 @ 16.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 20.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	175.00 @ 200.00
Horns, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	68.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-55 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	24.00 @ 26.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.47 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.02 1/2
Leaf	@ 8 1/2
Compound	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 8 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.50

## TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 21
Glycerine, dynamite	21 @ 22
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, candle	15 @ 16

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.45 @ 45 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	.45 @ 45 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.75 @ 2.80
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.50 @ 1.60

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	82 1/2 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	80 @ 87 1/2
Lard tierces	1.00 @ 1.07 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.12 @ 12 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 6 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40



# Retail Section

## TRADING STAMP CONCERN FAILS.

Creditors closed down on the Home Merchants' Association, a trading stamp concern whose head offices are located at Louisville, Ky., last week, and it was forced to close its doors, leaving hundreds of merchants in Kentucky and Indiana, as well as stamp book holders, with supplies of trading stamps on hand with no place to redeem them. The liabilities of the company are said to be about \$35,000, while the assets are merely nominal.

This "association" as the concern was pleased to call itself, recently secured an injunction in the Federal Court at Chicago, restraining prosecuting officers in Indiana from enforcing the recently enacted law taxing trading stamp companies \$1,000 a year for every store to whom they sold trading stamps. The bulk of the business of the Louisville concern was done in that State, and it is thought that the new law had much to do with the failure, says the Interstate Grocer.

After the measure was passed by the Indiana Legislature, retail merchants of that State who were giving out the stamps of the Home Merchants' Company became alarmed, and in many cases refused to do any further business with the company until the law had been tested. They rightfully figured that if the law was sustained by the courts they would be throwing their money away, as they had no assurance that the company would refund for the stamps left on their hands if the concern was put out of business by the statute.

Rumors of a "reorganization" of the company were circulated, and the result was a "run" on the institution, many hundreds of men and women clamoring at the doors of the offices of the company in an endeavor to get their stamp books redeemed. In the crowd were a number of dealers who had been giving the stamps of the Home Association and who were left with stamps on their hands.

Branch offices in Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind., were also closed, no reason being assigned for the action except that the company was being reorganized. It is said that the Home Merchants' Association was at one time among the flourishing concerns of Louisville, but that for the past few years competition in its field and adverse legislation in States where it did business caused it to decline.

Among the creditors are two newspapers of Louisville, who have sued the company for advertising bills contracted in June and July, 1914, showing that the concern has been in financial straits for a year at least. There is no law that will compel the concern to redeem the outstanding stamps, so stamp holders and merchants will be the losers by the failure.

## CASE AGAINST TRADING STAMPS.

Whether or not the use of profit-sharing coupons and trading stamps is economically desirable as a means of stimulating trade, and whether or not they actually accomplish that end are much debated questions just now. There are many arguments which seem to

show that they are a useful and legitimate form of advertising and, on the other hand, there are many which afford apparently satisfactory proof that they are undesirable.

A summary of some of the arguments against the use of stamps is given below. These are the views as obtained by a large house which has made a broad canvass, including those who are most vitally interested in the subject—the merchants themselves—and may be said to constitute the case against "profit sharing" of the forms mentioned:

Trading stamps, profit-sharing coupons, etc., do not create new business. They simply switch a customer from one brand to another. They are not capable of creating a demand for a specific product on its merits or to stir up the desire to buy. They do not lower selling cost as does display advertising, because irrespective of the increase in volume there still remains the same standing coupon charge on each package sold.

The retailer rightly looks with fear upon the encroachments the premium coupon concerns are making on his business. He realizes the amount of money they are taking away from him by giving away premiums he would otherwise sell. The coupon enterprise neither buys nor sells anything in the community in which its premium parlor is located, except at headquarters. It therefore takes away from rather than contributes to the material prosperity of a community.

Saul Westervelt, chairman of the Trade Relations Committee of the National American Retail Grocers' Association, sums up the evils of trading stamps, etc., by saying that they will drive their devotees into eventual bankruptcy. An old New Orleans concern says that they do not stimulate sales. They encourage scheme merchandising rather than sales plans based upon quality products sold on a basis of service and fair prices. Full value should be placed on the goods themselves rather than on the extras that go with the goods, which is impossible as long as coupons are prominently featured. The merchant or the manufacturer or the jobber who gives profit-sharing coupons with his product must do one of two things—either hold up and increase the price of his goods or lower the quality of same while pretending to keep up their standard.

On standard articles the cost of giving trading stamps is borne by the merchant himself, who makes up the cost of the stamps, because on most such products the consumer knows precisely the prices at which they should sell. On unbranded articles and on those of unknown reputation and unstandardized prices it is the consumer who ultimately pays the bill. Profit-sharing coupons encourage the tendency of business gambling, which is not economically sound, as the uncertainty of the percentage of redemptions is surely something in the form of a gamble.

F. Colburn Pinkham, secretary of the National Dry Goods Association, as a result of a comprehensive investigation, says that 85 to 90 per cent. of the dealers are not in favor of coupon plans. It is a known fact that many of the large stores do not use and are adverse

to giving premium coupons of any sort. As evidence there is Marshall Field & Co., Macy's, Wanamaker, and Altman, as well as hundreds of others scattered the country over.

It is estimated that last year there were over \$100,000,000 worth of coupons, trading stamps, and similar premium-giving devices sold. On this vast amount there were only ten to twelve million dollars' worth redeemed. The American Tobacco Company has stated that only 40 to 50 per cent. of the premium value of its coupons are redeemed.

If the manufacturer gives the coupon he simply adds to his overhead expense without any way of enhancing the value of his product, because the coupon has not created new consumers for that particular product, but has simply taken trade away from a competing product, which method of securing business is risky and uncertain, as the one way to successfully develop business is to create new consumers.

There are thirty-five or forty fairly important coupon concerns in this country. They all have the same aims to put forth the same arguments. Imagine, if the same number of concerns put out exactly the same sort of advertising, using the same mediums and making precisely similar claims, how little effect the advertising of each would have. In fact, it would do nothing but create a confusion in the minds of the consumer that would result in a probable loss of business for all.

Profit-sharing coupons encourage fanatical and wasteful buying. The consumer becomes obsessed with the idea that he or she desires some gift or premium which can only be obtained as the result of collecting a certain number of stamps. In many cases, without any regard for the economics of buying, that consumer purchases material or merchandise for which he or she has no real use, simply to procure the coupons.

Intercompetition among premium-giving companies has to a large extent nullified any advantages for increasing business the original premium-giving promotions advanced, since the consumer or customer demands more daily and wants an increasingly large percentage of stamps until at length the burden becomes too oppressive for the retailer to bear and still conduct his business in an honest fashion.

It has been the experience of merchants that they have to keep on continually increasing the amount of trading stamps they give; first they offer double stamps, then treble stamps, and so on to meet competition. Therein stamps differ from legitimate advertising, because each stamp given offers the same inducements in just the same way, while in display advertising a small space "ad" may be conceived and executed with a skill sufficient to oftentimes attract more attention and create more business than a much larger space poorly used.

There is a tendency to lose good customers and retain stamp seekers if one exploits coupons or stamps in any unannounced fashion. Stamp seekers are never satisfied, as they buy stamps rather than merchandise, and are fanatics who invariably desire a larger number of stamps as time goes on for the same amount of purchase.

The dealer who gives stamps, the manufacturer who packs them, is paying approximately 3 per cent. on both his old and his new business. Therefore, if he doubles his business he is really paying 6 per cent., and it is not likely that his increase will be as big as this, so it is obvious that the percentage contributed to the coupon or stamp promoter is much higher than it would appear to be on the surface.—New York Times Annalist.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. F. Deegan is about to open a butcher shop at Bristow, Neb.

B. P. Stevens, who conducted a grocery and meat business at Kingfield, Me., for a number of years died of heart disease.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rose Provision Company, 170 Suffolk street, New York, N. Y.

Steffen's grocery and meat market at Redford, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

S. Branes, a butcher at 117 East 109th street, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,070 and assets of \$1,925.

The meat market conducted by F. P. Beard at Goodwell, Okla., has been sold.

The Evans Grocery Company, Collinsville, Okla., has disposed of their meat department.

A half interest in the grocery and butcher store conducted by N. E. Lindsey at Jet, Okla., has been purchased by Charles H. Morelock. The firm will be known as Lindsey and Morelock.

J. W. Owen has opened a meat shop in Valley Falls, Okla.

William Leake has sold his meat market at Welch, Okla., to Wm. Bump.

Mr. Orr has bought John Hall's interest in the City Meat Market at Sand Springs, Okla. A grocery department will be added to this market.

C. W. Knop's meat and grocery store at 260 Campbell avenue, West Haven, Conn., was burglarized last week.

Fred Buchte has purchased a meat and grocery market in Hebron, Ill.

The Imperial Market will open a store in Clintondale, Mass., to succeed the New Public Market on Jackson street. Arthur Maudant of Maplewood, Mass., will be manager.

L. N. Frechette's meat market at Taftville, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market will be opened at the corner of Cooper and Cornelia streets, Utica, N. Y., by William Hanrahan, formerly with Yeager and Griffiths.

Clark & Kleinmaire have opened a meat market on the east side, Monroe, Wis.

R. B. Cummings has disposed of his meat market on Church street, Cheshire, Mass. It will hereafter be conducted by C. D. Cummings & Son.

H. A. Caham of the Wide Awake, Litchfield, Ill., will discontinue the meat department in their store.

G. J. Fewhan of Springfield, Ill., has purchased the meat market fixtures from H. A. Caham of Litchfield, Ill., and will open a meat market in Springfield.

A meat market was opened in the Newhart property, South Main street, Woodsfield, Ohio, by Charles Briggs & Company.

Edward Cosgrove will open a meat market at 129 North Main avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Richard Hobbs, a retired butcher died at his home 457 East Twenty-eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richard D. Keep has bought the meat market of Masterman and Whittemore at Wilton, Maine.

A. Engel, who conducted a meat market on Main street, Edwardsville, Pa., for many years and recently disposed of it, will open a meat market on the West Side in the Hustan Building, Edwardsville, Pa.

Harry Kemmerer has sold his meat business in Emaus, Pa., to Daniel Huttel.

A new market will be opened at the corner of North avenue and Chestnut street, Wakefield, Mass., by Lucius Tyler.

G. Karner of Bisbee, Ariz., will open a meat market in the Schairer Building, Clint, Texas.

John Manchester has purchased the meat market in the Stockwell Block, Randolph, Vt., formerly conducted by the Jerd Brothers.

Charles F. Tischner, president of the C. F. Tischner Company, wholesale meat dealers of West Washington Market, New York, N. Y., died at his home 397 Fourth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., from Bright's disease. Mr. Tischner was born in Saxony, Germany, sixty-three years ago and is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

The Butler Grocery Company on First street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has added a meat and fish department to their store. The store will be managed by Fred J. Pfetsch.

Launcelot F. Dwan has withdrawn from the firm of Dwan Brothers, proprietors of the meat market in the Conlon Building, Migeon avenue, Torrington, Conn.

Deward Beadle has engaged in the meat business in Custer, Mich., in his new store building.

Chris Dalton & Son have engaged in the meat and grocery business at 224 Francis street, Jackson, Mich.

I. C. De Hart, a butcher in Vickeryville, Mich., has added a stock of groceries.

L. D. Garner has purchased the Central Market, Osceola, Neb., from H. P. Clausen.

B. F. Wanamaker has been succeeded in the meat business at Imperial, Neb., by D. Kellogg.

Wm. Goodwin has purchased the butcher shop of Frank Kotyza at Auburn, Neb.

Gaddis, Hay & Heffelfinger have engaged in the meat business in Exeter, Neb.

W. H. Crippen has purchased a meat market in Inman, Neb.

The Star Beef and Provision Company, 2251 Third avenue, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$122,493 and assets of \$18,732.

The beef and provision market of the D. W. Miner Company, on Canal street, Providence, R. I., has been destroyed by fire.

The Fredericksburg creamery building at Fredericksburg, Pa., occupied by Edwin K. Fisher as a butchering establishment has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$7,000.

T. A. Glenn's meat market in Brookville, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

John Schweitzer, a veteran of the Civil War and a retired butcher, died at his home, 71 Cooper street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Schweitzer was sixty-nine years of age and is survived by his widow and two sons.

C. M. Townsend of Nashville, has engaged in the meat business at Sawyer, Kan.

Herman E. Blochberger is to open a Pure Food Market at 704-6 Cherokee street, Leavenworth, Kan.

William H. Staub, formerly in the provision business in Brooklyn, N. Y., died from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-one years of age and is survived by his widow, three sons and four daughters.

Ludwig Neubert, a retired butcher, died at his home 1102 West Farms avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harry Gallagher of Stockton, Kan. is about to open a butcher shop in the Roice Building, Osborn, Kan.

Conrad Frickel, a retired butcher, who was engaged in business on Twenty-eighth street, New York City, died at his home No. 956 East 156th street, New York City, at the age of eighty-three.

## BUTCHERS AT PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Eighty thousand butchers of the United States will be represented by a delegation which it is hoped will be three thousand strong, when the United Master Butchers of America meet at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on August 9. They are planning to make "Butchers' Day" the red-letter event of the Exposition, according to the San Francisco Butchers' Celebration Committee.

The annual celebration of the butchers will be held at the Exposition on Wednesday, August 11, and the features of the celebration will consist of a huge parade, races of all kinds and exercises. Cow girls and vaqueros will ride bucking horses, and "busters" from several States will be on hand to compete for the valuable cups and trophies.

"Butchers' Day" is being advertised and exploited throughout the country by the numerous butcher organizations, and it is already planned to have a number of special trains bring the visitors from the Eastern States. Special trains will run excursions from numerous places in California, Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton and other cities in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys will send thousands of persons escorted by bands.

The committee promises the most interesting parade ever witnessed in San Francisco. There will be butchers standing before their blocks clad in white frocks, aprons and caps; abattoir butchers in red shirts, high boots and carrying axes; cow girls and vaqueros; four and six horse teams; floats from many of the big packers, and delegations from every town in California and thousands from towns throughout the United States.

It is planned to make Henry Miller, head of the institution owning one-seventh of the State of California, the marshal of the day. Charles Reddy, superintendent of the Miller & Lux concern, who made his start as a common cow-puncher many years ago, will also ride in the parade.

Ben Selig, known throughout the country as a referee of boxing, will wear a white cap and apron, for Selig is also in the butcher business. Then there will be Charlie "King" Johnson, the prominent figure on Market street many years ago, when the entire population knew the "King" as the first man to drive a rubber-tired buggy through the city streets.

Another popular figure in the parade will be Captain J. H. McMenomy, who will wear his regulation silk hat as he has worn it during the past twenty-five years during each working hour in his butcher shop. Secretary Tom Fox of the committee announces that Captain McMenomy is the only butcher in San Francisco who constantly sports a silk tile.

In addition to these it is expected that several of the leading cattle kings of California, Nevada and Montana will be in the parade. The committee has ruled that all the paraders, despite their financial or social position, must march on foot.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.

# New York Section

J. T. O'Hern, general superintendent of plants for Armour & Company, was in New York this week.

J. J. Russell, head of the S. & S. branch house department at Chicago, was in New York territory during the week.

John R. Phillips, manager of the S. & S. small stock department at Chicago, is making a trip among the company's Eastern houses.

Sam Branes, a butcher of No. 117 East 109th street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, \$2,070 and assets of \$1,925 in accounts.

Frank A. McGrail, for two years in charge of the local produce department for the S. & S. Company, has resigned that position and is now with G. W. Martin & Bro.

A. W. McLaren of the Morris transportation department, and the famous D. J. O'Brien of the Morris ammonia department at Chicago, were New York visitors this week.

Emil Schmitt, a meat cutter employed by James Butler in Yonkers, has fallen heir to a small fortune left by an uncle in Germany. He still sticks to the shop, however.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 5 averaged as follows: domestic beef, 12.08 cents; imported beef, 11.02 cents per pound.

John Schweitzer, a retired butcher, died of general debility on Sunday at his home, No. 71 Cooper street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-nine years old, and leaves his wife and two sons.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rose Provision Company, Inc., of No. 170 Suffolk street, by various creditors. It was alleged that the company has been attached by a city marshal.

Ludwig Neubert, a retired butcher, died Monday at his home, No. 1182 West Farms road. He was born in Germany, had been a resident of this city for over thirty years, and is survived by a widow and several children.

Manager T. C. Sullivan of the Swift provision department in the New York district returned early this week from a Western trip, just in time to take hold of the plans for the annual Swift employees outing and put them through a successful finish.

William Henry Staub, formerly in the provision business in Brooklyn, and a resident there for thirty-odd years, died Saturday from a complication of ailments, at his farm, Yaphank, L. I. Mr. Staub was born in Zurich, Switzerland, sixty-four years ago.

Charles F. Tischner, formerly president of the C. F. Tischner Company, wholesale meat dealers, of West Washington Market,

Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, No. 387 Fourth street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-three years old and leaves a wife, son and daughter.

Conrad Frickel, a retired butcher, who was for many years engaged in business in Twenty-eighth street, is dead at his home, No. 956 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. He was born in Germany eighty-three years ago and had lived in this city sixty years. A widow survives.

Miss Gertrude Ruth London, daughter of Jacob London of the United Dressed Beef Company, was married on Wednesday of this week to Myron M. Lewenthal, son of Isaac Lewenthal, president of the Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Company. The wedding took place at the Hotel Savoy.

John T. Bauer, a butcher at 1070 Third avenue has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities \$66,653 and assets \$42,177, consisting of real estate \$35,000 at 1070 3rd avenue, subject to mortgages of \$40,000; accounts, \$5,948; stock, \$306; fixtures, \$800; insurance, \$20; shares of stock, \$100; cash, \$3.

A. J. Williams, president of the I. Cahn Company, Inc. of No. 456 Ninth avenue, is making a flying visit to Chicago to inspect the Stock Yards and visit some of the big packers' establishments. Mr. Williams has spent a lifetime in the business, and this is the first opportunity he has had of seeing the steer on the hoof on his own stamping grounds.

The annual outing of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district takes place today at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. The big iron steamer "Sirius" takes the crowd from West 20th street, touching later at East 31st street and a big day's programme of pleasure will be carried out. T. C. Sullivan is chairman of the arrangement committee.

The Star Beef and Provision Company, of No. 2,251 Third avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities \$122,493, of which \$63,800 are on unexpired leases, and assets \$18,732, consisting of stock, \$3,700; fixtures, \$6,400; accounts, \$5,095; cash, \$1,911; horses and trucks, \$1,500, and insurance, \$126. Among the creditors is Louis Stern, the president, for \$15,824.

Another June bride added to the list is Miss Elizabeth Baust, who today will be led to the altar by John F. Bopp, manager of the butcher department of the M. H. Greenbaum Co., Inc., of No. 446 West 14th street, the big poultry dealers. The young lady is almost as well-known to the trade as Mr. Bopp, who has built up a fine reputation of over twenty years standing among the butchers of Greater New York, and is considered one of the experts on poultry and game.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game

seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,405 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,806 lbs.; Queens, 55 lbs.; total, 12,266 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,225 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22 lbs.; The Bronx, 286 lbs.; Queens, 90 lbs.; total, 1,603 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,081 lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; Queens, 27 lbs.; total, 5,148 lbs.

Richard Hobbs, a retired dealer in meats and provisions, of Brooklyn and Manhattan, died Sunday after a brief illness at his home, 1149 Rogers avenue. Mr. Hobbs was born in Bristol, England, seventy-four years ago, and was for more than thirty years in business on Tenth avenue and Eighteenth street, Manhattan. He retired and went to Norwalk, Conn., where he resided for ten years, after which he returned to Brooklyn and opened a store on Flatbush avenue, again retiring some time ago and leaving the business in the hands of his son.

The Board of Governors of the United Master Butchers' Associations of the Greater New York district has elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President, Albert Weill, Bronx Branch; first vice-president, Harry Guthmuller, Gramercy Branch; second vice-president, Otto Habicht, Brooklyn Branch; third vice-president, Charles Schlott, Gramercy Branch; fourth vice-president, Henry Himstedt, South Brooklyn Branch; fifth vice-president, Arthur Ochs, East Side Branch; sixth vice-president, Henry T. Vetter, West Side Branch; secretary, William Helling, 144 Utica avenue, Brooklyn; treasurer, John Schulz, Bronx Branch; financial secretary, Elmer T. Wright, 2959 Fulton street, Brooklyn; sergeant-at-arms, S. Odierno, Gramercy Branch.

## NO TUBERCULAR COWS IN NEW YORK.

The New York City Health Department has recently adopted the following amendment to the sanitary code relating to the inspection of cows for tuberculosis:

Section 13. Tuberculin test of cows; certificate. No milch cow or cows intended for any purpose other than slaughter, shall be admitted to the City of New York unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the said cow is free from tuberculosis so far as may be ascertained by physical examination and the application of the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall contain a physical description of the cow sufficiently accurate for the purpose of identification and must be signed by a legally licensed veterinarian, who shall state the date and place of the registration. The certificate shall also bear a number which must correspond with a tag that shall have been securely attached to and be on the ear of the cow. The certificate shall also contain date of the examination, which examination shall have been made not more than sixty days prior to the time the cow indicated therein is brought into the city; it must also contain the place of examination, the temperature of the cow for ten hours prior to the injection of the tuberculin, the name, quality and character of the preparation of tuberculin used, the location of the injection, the quantity injected and the temperature from the sixth to twenty-four hours after the injection, or until the reaction is completed.



# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of the New York Produce Exchange was held this week, the regular ticket being elected without any contest. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, James Ward Warner; vice-president, R. A. Claybrook; treasurer, Edward R. Carhart; managers, two years, Lyndon Arnold, Commercial Construction Company; John Gledhill, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.; T. Ashley Sparks, Funch, Edye & Company; Wm. Riemschneider, Edwin R. Freeman, Henry Koper & Company; L. W. Forbell, L. W. Forbell & Company. Inspectors of elections, S. B. Joseph, James Knox, L. A. Underwood, N. B. Shafer, W. H. R. Thomas, T. B. Shaffer. Trustee of gratuity fund, to serve full term of three years, Edward G. Burgess.

The present vice-president, E. G. Broenniman, declined a re-election in view of the demands upon his time owing to his work on the Belgian Relief Commission, of which he is purchasing agent.

### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

mand and not confined to the larger buyers. The week closes with an exceedingly strong feeling on the part of the packers, while tanners are apparently only buying as they are able to sell leather, but there is just enough of this trading to permit the packers to hold the market strong and secure further advances, especially on future salting stock. No western trading in spready native steers, although New York packers continue to pull a few down their sleeves, some 1,900 January-February-March selling at 22½¢, and 1,200 March-April bringing 23¢. One of the leading packers reported a sale of May salting native steers at 24¼¢; but the market did not respond to this price, as, following this sale, 2,000 May and 6,000 June were sold at 24¢, also 5,000 May and 2,500 June brought 23½¢; 3,500 first half Aprils were sold at 22¢. Some 7,000 January-February-March went at 20¢. Extreme light native steers were rather popular this week, one packer securing 20¼¢ for about 12,000 January-February-March-April, another lot of around 3,000 February-March brought 20¢, and another lot of 5,000 to 6,000 April-Mays brought 23¢. The market closes stronger all around with packers now inclined to talk 20½¢@21¢ for what February-March there are unsold, with Aprils held at 22½¢@23¢ and May and June at 24¢. Two of the packers sold 10,000 to 12,000 June salting butt brands between them at 21¢, and more are offered at this price. Other packers had an opportunity to get in on this trading but they preferred to move their Mays at 21¢, before selling Junes and the buyers would not consider anything previous to June. There are still some earlier salting held at 19¼¢ for January-February-March, and 20¼¢ for April. No trading this week in Texas steers.

What few Mays there are unsold are held at 21½¢@22¢ for heavy, 20½¢@21¢ for light and 20¢@20½¢ for extremes with Junes now offered at outside figures. Colorados are quite freely offered at 20½¢ for May or June. Not many earlier than May being offered and these are held around 19¢, for February-March, 19¼¢@20¢ for April. One packer sold about 800 May salting heavy native cows at 23¢, and another packer cleaned up about 2,000 March at 20½¢, being half a cent advance on these winter hides. The market is quite strong all along the line with April-May offered at 23¢ for both months together, while May and June are held at 23½¢. Light native cows sold to the extent of about 2,500 May salting at 23¢ and later 3,000 Mays with 5,000 or 6,000 Junes sold at 23½¢, which is considered the market for late salting. A lot of 3,000 January to middle April went at 20¢, and one packer who had an accumulation of winter salting extreme weights, 25@43 lbs., finally let them go at 19½¢. Several of the independent slaughterers cleaned out their April and May salting around 15,000 hides at 21¢ for April, 22¢ for Mays. Packers now talking firm at 20½¢ for February-March, 23¢ for April-May and 23½¢ for May and June. No new trading reported in branded cows. Market quite closely sold up. A few Mays are available at 20¢. One of the packers cleaned up their entire year's production of native bulls on a basis of 18¢ for the January to June inclusive and 19¢ for the July to December inclusive. The total quantity involved estimated around 6,000 to 7,000 hides. Branded bulls, 700 April-May, from a semi-southern point, brought 16¢, although most packers are talking firm at 16½¢@17¢ for April-May-June from Fort Worth, St. Louis and Kansas City while northern points are pretty well cleaned up and quotable around 16@½¢.

### Boston.

The country hide market is firm and prices steady. The offerings are light and there is enough day to day business to give prices an upward trend. Tanners are still buying conservatively, but there is more interest in good hides. Ohio buffs are quoted at 18@18½¢, with special selections quoted ½¢ higher. Ohio extremes are quoted at 18½¢@19¢ for business and special selections of the latter are held up to 19½¢. Southern hides are held firmly by dealers at 16 to 16½¢ for ordinary lots. Sales are reported in this market of hides from middle and southern points at the outside figures. Northerns and abattoirs are held at ½¢@1½¢ higher according to quality. Tanners show more interest in the late take-off of stock, running short hair and free of grubs. A car of choice Virginia hides was offered at 18¢ and bids of ¼¢@½¢ less were refused. The quality of New England hides is very light, the market holding around 17¢ for small lots. The calfskin trade is spotty. There are only a few of the eastern tanners who are in the market and they are picking out their lots carefully. Prices are firmer with 4 to 5 pound skins held at \$1; 5 to 7 are offered at \$1.40, and could probably be bought for 2¢ less; 7 to 9 are held at \$2, and 9 to 12 at \$2.35. The foreign calfskins which are

offered in this market are at prices which are still too high to meet the tanners' ideas.

### New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The dry hide market developed to some more activity within the course of this week. There were sales of about 50,000 of Central American varieties and the price paid was on the basis of 27¢. As the quotations of these descriptions were recently around 28¢, it shows that the tendency of this market is in favor of the buyers' side. Stock on hand of dry hides and kips just a day before the above stated sales had been made reached the amount of 280,000. After deduction of the quantity of the last sales, there still remain 230,000 hides on hand, against only 20,700 at the same time last year.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—Sellers of wet salted Mexican and Havana hides are very firm, asking up to 18¢ as to quality. Principal sales of the past week have been as follows: 3,522 Mexicans, 166 Panama and 175 Porto Rico hides. Frigorifico hides are stronger again with sales of 5,000 La Blancas at 21¾¢ for May kill. This sale proves prices are fully maintained as the poorer quality hides are coming on the market.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—Market active with the following sales of spreadies and steers: 2 cars spreadies, March and April kill, 23¢; 3 cars spreadies, January, February and March kill, 22½¢; 14 cars spreadies, June to December kill, 26¢; 7 cars spreadies, June to December kill, 26½¢; 3 cars steers, January, February and March kill, 19¢; 1 car steers, May kill, 22¾¢; 1 car cows, April kill, 27½¢; 1 car cows, May kill, 22½¢; 7 cars cows (Brooklyn slaughter), April and May kill, 21½¢. Sellers taking a very strong position. Several packers are asking 25¢ for June native steers but this figure is considered above the actual market. June bulls are held firm at 19¢. For May native cows a bid of 21¢ was refused, seller asking 21½¢ for April and 22½¢ for May hides. Colorados and butt branded were quiet; butts quoted at 20¢, and Colorados at 19½¢ nominal.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Dealers are now asking as high as 18@18½¢ for eastern state hides on selected basis. Tanners, however, are not ready to pay these prices. Carloads which have been sold here were paid with 16¾¢ to 17¢ flat.

**CITY CALFSKINS.**—Quiet despite the lack of imports and decreasing kill in this country. Buyers show little interest in offerings, which are ample for present requirements. Sellers are now quoting city skins at \$1.60@1.62½ for 5-7 lbs.; \$2.20@2.22½ for 7-9 lbs., and \$2.55@2.62½ for 9-12 lbs.

### J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets	J-M Granulated Cork
J-M Impregnated Cork Boards	J-M Hair Felt
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**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**

NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@9.25
Poor to fair native steers.....	7.00@7.90
Oxen and stags.....	5.50@8.10
Bulls.....	5.00@7.75
Cows.....	3.50@7.50
Heifers.....	5.50@8.25
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.00@9.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, fair, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@11.00
Live veal, calves, skim milk.....	@ 8.75
Live calves, mixed, per 100 lbs.....	@ 8.00
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, choice.....	9.00@12.00
Live lambs, yearlings.....	6.50@ 9.00
Live sheep, good ewes.....	3.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, wethers.....	@ 7.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.15
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.15
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.15
Pigs.....	@ 8.15
Roughs.....	@ 8.15

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13 @13½
Choice native light.....	@13
Native, common to fair.....	12 @12½

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	12½@13
Choice native light.....	12 @12½
Native, common to fair.....	@12
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	11½@12
Good to choice heifers.....	11½@12
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@11
Common to fair cows.....	10½@10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11 @11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@16	@16
No. 2 ribs.....	14½@15	@15
No. 3 ribs.....	13 @14	@14
No. 1 loins.....	15½@16	@17
No. 2 loins.....	14½@15	@16
No. 3 loins.....	13 @14	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	14½@15
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14	14 @14½
No. 1 rounds.....	12½@13½	@13½
No. 2 rounds.....	12 @12½	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	11½@12	@12½
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@10½	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9½	@10½

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	16½@17½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	15½@16½
Western calves, choice.....	14½@15½
Western calves, fair to good.....	14 @14½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@22
Lambs, choice.....	@19½
Lambs, good.....	@18
Lambs, medium to good.....	@17½
Sheep, choice.....	@13
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, culls.....	@11

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked picnics, light.....	@13
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@12

Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@17½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@16
Frozen pork loins.....	12 @14
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@11½
Butts, regular.....	@13
Butts, boneless.....	@15½
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$70.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	60.00@ 65.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 70.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @90c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c.	apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	apiece
Livers, beef.....	10 @12½c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @ 8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@80c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @40c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12½c.	a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c.	a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@80
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@71
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@68
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21½	23½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	16½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	22
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	62	66

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	13 @13½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 skins.....	@ .22
No. 3 skins.....	@ .18
Branded skins.....	@ .17
Ticky skins.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.25
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.25
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@3.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.50
Branded kips.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky kips.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.85

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@18½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western dry-pkd., 4-4½ lbs.....	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.16.....	@17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	11 @12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	@3.75

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, nearby choice.....	25 @26
Fowls.....	@15½
Roosters, old.....	@10½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@19
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	12 @13
Geese, per lb.....	@10

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (93 score).....	@28
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	28½@29
Creamery, Firsts.....	27 @27½
Process, Extras.....	24½@25
Process, Firsts.....	23½@24

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	22 @23
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	20½@21
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	19 @20
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	17½@18½
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	17½@17½
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	16 @16½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	2.10 @ 2.25
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.10 @ 2.25
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.35 @ 2.40
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.45 @ 2.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.32½ @ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.60 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 12 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	nom@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13-14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New port News.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

